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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2337

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Discussion on Zaire-Zambia Border Dispute Scheduled (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Dec 80).....	1
Nyerere Predicts Hard Times, Urges Sharing (THE HERALD, 6 Dec 80).....	2
'Independence a First Step' Nyerere Says Share	
Briefs	
Tanzanian-Zimbabwean Accords	4
Zairean Shot in Zambia	4
Liberia To ECOWAS Subcommittee	4
Zambian Passports' Policy	5
Guinea-Bissau Delegation to Guinea	5

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs	
Bokassa Trial in Absentia	6

## GHANA

Massive Western Development Aid Advocated (Attoh Quarshie; DAILY GRAPHIC, 24 Nov 80).....	7
Statistics Show USSR Is Largest Cocoa Importer (GHANAIAN TIMES, 28 Nov 80).....	9
Economy Viewed as Mix of Socialism, Capitalism and Tradition (Charles Quist Adade; GHANAIAN TIMES, 27 Nov 80).....	10
Briefs	
No Decrease in Oil Consumption	12
British Loan	12
Indian Long-term Credit	12
More Half-Assini Oil Found	13

## GUINEA

Toure, SRV's Giap Exchange Speeches (Conakry Domestic Service, 4 Dec 80).....	14
--	----

## GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs Libyan Delegation	15
-----------------------------	----

## LIBERIA

National Defense Ministry To Receive European Armored Vehicles (T. Max Teah; THE REDEEMER, 2 Dec 80).....	16
Colonel Allison Rated Highly During Leavenworth Training (NEW LIBERIAN, 1 Dec 80).....	17
Doe Backs Reacquisition Bureau Against PRC, Military (Sam H. Johnson; THE REDEEMER, 4 Dec 80).....	18
Presidential Aircraft To Generate Funds for Air Liberia (NEW LIBERIAN, 5 Dec 80).....	20
Two Ministers Testify at Confirmation Hearings (NEW LIBERIAN, 5 Dec 80).....	21
Minister Denies Dismissal of Darpoh, Merger of Two Papers (NEW LIBERIAN, 5 Dec 80).....	23
First Lady Receives 'Rousing Welcome' on Varguen Tour (Rachel O'Connor; NEW LIBERIAN, 1 Dec 80).....	24

## NAMIBIA

All Party Talks Scheduled for January 7 (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 5 Dec 80).....	25
Article Sounds Note of Caution on Botha's Policies (Hof Meyer; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 3 Dec 80).....	27
Nujoma Opposes Equal Treatment for All Parties (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 3 Dec 80).....	29
Briefs SWAPO Versus DTA	31
SWAPO in Owambo	31
Nujoma Remains in Luanda	32

## NIGERIA

### Briefs

Libyan Intervention	33
Violation of ECOWAS Protocol	33
Revenue Allocation Formula Defended	34
Fuel Shortage Cancels Flights	34
Coups, Arab Summit Evaluated	34
Ajokuta Project Management Team	35
Cameroon Relations, Senghor Retirement	35
Italian Commercial Cooperation	35

## SOUTH AFRICA

Wheat To Be Imported Next Year, Probably From U.S. (THE CITIZEN, 5 Dec 80).....	36
Fine Coal Being Beneficiated for Export (THE CITIZEN, 5 Dec 80).....	37
New Police Assignments Announced (Rika Van Graan; THE CITIZEN, 5 Dec 80).....	38
Briefs	
New Freight-Passenger 747	39
Exiled Chief Joins ANC	39

## SWAZILAND

Cotton Growing Has Potential for Further Development (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 20 Nov 80).....	40
Briefs	
Israel Market for Coal	41
Swedish Projects	41

## ZAMBIA

Decentralization of Economy Urged (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Dec 80).....	42
Accounts Report Reveals State Overspent by K2 Million (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 1 Dec 80).....	43
Soviets To Prospect for Oil, Other Minerals (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 1 Dec 80).....	44
Railway Unfolds Improvements Plan (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Dec 80).....	45
Salary 'Bonanza' for Civil Servants Discussed (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Dec 80).....	46

Kitwe ZIT Closes, Students Sent Home (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Dec 80).....	48
Former Bank Official Blocked Mass Nationalization (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 Dec 80).....	49
Kaunda Announces Plans To Revolutionize Irrigation System (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 Dec 80).....	50
ZCTU Official Cautions Labor To Prepare for Any Eventuality (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 29 Nov 80).....	52
Miners Benefit as MP's Amend Local Administration Bill (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 29 Nov 80).....	53
OATUU Probes Union Rift (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Dec 80).....	55
MUZ Seeks Unity, Debates Sackings (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, various dates).....	56
Divisive Forces Scored Council Meets in Kitwe Talks Deadlocked	
'Lima Program' Motivation Found Lacking (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 Dec 80).....	58
EEC Team Hails Food Drive (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Dec 80).....	60
Marketing Official on Failure of Co-ops (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Dec 80).....	61
AFC Loans to Farmers Increased (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Dec 80).....	62
Briefs Truckers' Rates Hiked	63

# DISCUSSION ON ZAIRE-ZAMBIA BORDER DISPUTE SCHEDULED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA and Zaire are to meet soon to discuss the Kaputa border dispute, Minister of Foreign Affairs, MR WILSON CHAKULYA, announced in Parliament yesterday.

Mr Chakulya was replying to a point raised in a speech by MP for Chisamba, Mr Saul Chipwaya, moving a motion that the report of the committee on foreign affairs, of which he is chairman, be adopted.

Zaire is flying its flag at Morilo in the Kaputa area and has set up customs and immigration posts about 19 kilometres in Zambia claiming that it was their land.

Mr Chipwaya said to the best of the committee's knowledge, the Kaputa problem had not yet been resolved and there were no indications it would be resolved although Zaire was flying its flag in the area.

"Besides this, matters relating to the influx of aliens from neighbouring countries and smuggling on borders by both aliens and Zambians remained unsolved," he said.

## Disregarded

He called on the Government to solve the problem early.

Mr Chakulya told the House the Government had not disregarded the Kaputa problem because Zambia had no land to give away and she did

not intend to claim any from her neighbours.

"We are doing everything in our power to settle the Kaputa problem and the matter is being handled on a very high level. No country has refused to meet the other," the minister told the House.

Mr Chipwaya said the country's foreign policy must be to make decisions which would not be laughed at later.

The 1968 recognition of a secession in an African country was a mistake which should not be repeated and that the country should take more care in recognising liberation movement.

He criticised the buying of property by missions abroad which, he said, was done in an unacceptable way. He charged that the purchase of property for the high commission in Salisbury was suspect.

## Tendency

Seconding the motion, Kafue MP Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu, said Zambia had a tendency to criticise other countries over certain issues while it kept quiet when other nations took the same actions.

"If it was a Western country which did what the Soviet Union did in Afghanistan, we would have gone on the anthill to condemn this action," she said.

-She said the much-talked-about career foreign service should be introduced soon to have the right calibre of personnel in foreign missions.

She was supported by chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, who said the situation in the world was now complex and required people with the right calibre to understand it.

Mr Mudenda paid tribute to the Lusaka Commonwealth conference which brought about the independence of Zimbabwe.

Mwinilunga West MP Mr John Kalenga said when Zambia respects neighbouring countries, these should reciprocate by respecting Zambia instead of claiming Zambian territory.

NYERERE PREDICTS HARD TIMES, URGES SHARING

'Independence a First Step'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE must guard against falling into the abyss of corruption, tyranny, exploitation and laziness rampant in some independent African countries, President Nyerere warned yesterday.

Speaking at a rally in Rufaro Stadium, Salisbury, Dr Nyerere told more than 40 000 people that Zimbabwe was now faced with an even harder struggle — that of economic liberation and bringing freedom and justice to the people.

The Tanzanian leader, who ends a five-day State visit today, said political independence achieved this year only marked the beginning of a new struggle — "It is the first step without which justice and freedom of exploitation cannot follow".

"But freedom and justice for the people and progress of the people do not come automatically with independence."

Urging his audience to consider the situation in some independent African countries, the Mwalimu went on: "Look at tyrants and killers like Bokassa and Amin: look at the corruption which exists in Africa where a person who lived on a few dollars a week becomes in a few years one of the richest people in the world."

This was achieved by "stealing the wealth of his country" and using a position of trust to amass personal wealth instead of using it for the people's interest.

"Look at the rich elite in independent Africa and at the condition of the rest of the people who continue to be exploited," he said.

"These things, brethren, have happened in free African states. They are not what the people fought and died for."

As the huge crowd cheered him, President Nyerere said Africans

fought for independence not only to get rid of the pinpricks of colonialism and racial discrimination, but they also wanted independence so they could get rid of poverty.

They wanted to have a government responsible to them and which could fight for their interests and in order to live as Africans.

Stressing that true liberation was a long process, Dr Nyerere reminded Zimbabweans that for them it meant making sure that white exploiters were not just replaced by black exploiters.

"We have too many part-time ministers in Africa — too many people who use the people's offices to amass private wealth," he said.

Independence meant ensuring the wealth of the country did not flow

out for the benefit of people in Europe and America or elsewhere.

It meant guarding the wealth in a country and making it work for the benefit of the people.

Dr Nyerere pointed out that the next struggle facing Zimbabwe depended for its success on

co-operation between the people and their government. That co-operation had to be founded on unity.

He warned ordinary people that freedom did not mean an end to hard work. The farms, factories and businesses in the country had to be kept going.

The services of experts, engineers and technicians would still be required, he added.

Although there had been "a lot of exploitation" in Zimbabwe that was no reason for destroying the foundation for economic progress that had been laid.

"I have been very impressed by what I have seen in the last few days. I am impressed by the seriousness of the new Government, by the planning of the Government and by the Government's commitment to serving the people."

Dr Nyerere also said he had been impressed by the degree of unity and the amount of peace in the new state of Zimbabwe.

## Nyerere Says Share

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 3

**THE people of Zimbabwe should share with the rest of Africa the benefits of the strong economy they had inherited, President Nyerere urged yesterday.**

Because of the developed base this country had, it could help strengthen other African countries. When one of them was weak, then the whole continent remained weak.

Addressing a ZANU (PF) rally attended by more than 20 000 cheering people at Umtali's Sakubva Stadium, the Mwalimu said Zimbabwe was lucky to have inherited a highly developed mining, communications, industrial, commercial and agricultural set-up.

"But what you have inherited is not only for you, but for the whole of Africa," he told the crowd, which chanted revolutionary songs in his praise and hoisted banners thanking him for Tanzania's contribution to Zimbabwe's liberation struggle.

He said his country was, at independence, a backward country.

In this respect he said, Zimbabwe was luckier.

He called on Zimbabweans to remain united so that they could strengthen their economy further. Zimbabweans of all tribes and races belong to this country and must work together for its good.

Talking of Tanzania's assistance in Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, Dr Nyerere said this was

borne out of the conviction that if one part of Africa was not free, then the rest of the continent was equally not free.

This was the basis for the decision by the OAU to back the liberation of those countries under colonial rule.

"We did that because we wanted our own freedom to be complete. It was not because of charity," he said.

He repeated that he was here to thank the people of Zimbabwe for making Tanzania "freer than before".

In his introductory remarks, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said the people of Umtali had turned out in their thousands to show the Mwalimu their gratitude to him for his support in the armed struggle.

He also said that all the people of Umtali were a solid united unit and there were no contradictions "such as those in other places".

He said that Tanzanians and Zimbabweans were one people.

Hundreds of school children lined up along the whole route from Umtali Airport to the rally site. Traditional singers and ZANU (PF) provided entertainment at the stadium.

There were deafening roars from the crowd as Dr Nyerere and Mr Mugabe were driven in an open jeep around the stadium.

They later wrote their names on about four placards carried by school children from the nearby Sakubva Secondary School.

Some of the placards described President Nyerere as the "mastermind of Southern African independence" and "the catalyst of freedom from Cape to Cairo".

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**TANZANIAN-ZIMBABWEAN ACCORDS**--The governments of Zimbabwe and Tanzania yesterday signed five co-operation agreements that will strengthen ties between the two nations. They are the friendship and co-operation agreement; the economic, technical and scientific accord; the air services treaty; telecommunications and trade agreements. The signing ceremony, which took place in the Cabinet Room of Milton Buildings, Salisbury, was the climax of talks with Tanzanian leaders over co-operation issues. Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Mugabe expressed the hope that the accords would be fully implemented for the benefit of all peoples of the two nations. In reply, Dr Nyerere said he hoped the two countries would build on what had been achieved and that the agreements would not merely be by paper treaties. The Tanzanian [word indistinct] speaking during a State banquet he gave in honor of President Banana last night, thanked all Zimbabweans for what he had seen during his five-day visit. He alluded to the "surprise" he had found in attitudes of the whites in Zimbabwe who had been "extremely friendly and courteous" during his tour of the country. He urged white Zimbabweans to visit Tanzania to see for themselves what that country could offer, instead of listening to foreigners who painted a bad picture of Tanzania. And President Banana thanked the Tanzanian leader for visiting the country, saying his message of unity to Zimbabweans would be "disseminated and cherished" for a long time. Earlier, President Nyerere had received a number of gifts at State House from President Banana, who said they were a small measure of thanks by Zimbabweans. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 1]

**ZAIREAN SHOT IN ZAMBIA**--Lusaka--The Permanent Secretary in the Zambian Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Phenius Musukwa has confirmed that Zambian security forces have shot dead a Zairean soldier at Konkola in the Copperbelt province bordering on Zaire. According to official Zambia News Agency reports, the soldier was in the company of other soldiers when he was shot.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Dec 80 p 6]

**LIBERIA TO ECOWAS SUBCOMMITTEE**--Liberia has been elected a member of the subcommittee of the mutual defense pact of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. Defense Minister Samuel Pearson disclosed this today when he addressed some top army officers at the Defense Ministry on the first conference of the defense pact council of the community held recently in Lome, Togo. Mr Pearson and Armed Forces Commanding General Samuel Quiwonkpa represented Liberia at this conference. Minister Pearson said it was Liberia's first participation in a mutual defense pact conference since the council was formed about 2 years ago. [Text] [AB011936 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 80]

ZAMBIAN PASSPORTS' POLICY--People wishing to visit neighbouring countries like Malawi, Zimbabwe and Botswana are not entitled to five year term passports. Minister of Home Affairs Mr Wilted Phiri said this when he toured immigration and passport offices in Chipata on Tuesday. He was speaking when the regional immigration officer, Mr Clever Mtale told him that his office was being called names because it refused to issue people including Government officers travelling to neighbouring countries with five years-term passports. But Mr Phiri emphasised that those travelling to neighbouring countries whether Government officers or not should be issued with emergency travel documents. He said five year term passports should be issued to people in Government and public undertakings who travel overseas on business. These too, he added, needed to show proof that they were going overseas on duty or study tours. The Minister warned that Government officers who get the five year term passports on pretence that they are going on study tours abroad are contravening passports regulations. This, he warned, should stop at once. -ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Nov 80 p 3]

GUINEA-BISSAU DELEGATION TO GUINEA--Dakar, 4 Dec (AFP)--A delegation of the Revolutionary Council, which has the reins of government after the overthrow of President Luis Cabral on 14 November, and led by Mr Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the council, was yesterday received in audience by President Sekou Toure of Guinea. This is reported by Radio Conakry monitored in Dakar. According to the radio, talks between this delegation and the political bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea were militant and fraternal, and were centered especially around questions of mutual interest. The radio indicates that the Bissau delegation amply briefed the political bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea on the current situation in Guinea-Bissau. The delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau is made up of six members including Mr Manual Saturnino and Mr Iafai Camara (members of the council) as well as the state attorney general of the republic, Mr Joao Cruz Pinto. Guinea (Conakry) was the first country to recognize the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau and offered substantial quantities of foodstuffs to the new authorities in order to overcome the food shortage. [Text] [AB041434 Paris AFP in French 0631 4 Nov 80]

CSO: 4400

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### BRIEFS

BOKASSA TRIAL IN ABSENTIA--Bangui, 10 Dec (AFP)--Former Emperor Bokassa will be tried in absentia by a criminal court in Bangui on 19 and 20 December, it is learned from official sources in the CAR capital. According to the criminal court, the former CAR monarch is accused of the assassination of CAR citizens, concealment of corpses, beating up and wounding people intentionally, misappropriation of public funds, cannibalism and offenses against the individual freedom of the people of the Central African Republic from 1974 to 1979. Well informed sources in Bangui have indicated that the CAR Government decided that the former head of state should be tried by a criminal court (and not a special court) in order to clear the atmosphere and to have a legal ground for the future recovery of part of the former emperor's properties which he stole from the CAR people. [Text] [AB101141 Paris AFP in French 1003 GMT 10 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

## MASSIVE WESTERN DEVELOPMENT AID ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Attoh Quarshie]

[Text] A CAREFUL study of the political climate in the country today shows that all is not rosy for the Limann Administration. No the earlier the President and his team put their feet down to find practical solutions to the country's problems the better it would be for all of us.

The C13 minimum wage for workers which was agreed upon between the Government and the Trade Union Congress (TUC) and the Ghana Employers Association (GEA) is likely to create a number of economic problems.

As expected, prices have begun heading for the upward trend. With this, there seem to be intermittent confrontations between traders on one hand and their customers on the other thus making the government the target of attack by both parties.

The Government must know that increase in wages bring in its wake increases in prices of goods and services. For this reason, the government would have to find money through taxes or resort to the printing of more money. Whatever the Government does to generate funds there would be problems for the government to solve.

Those to be called upon to pay more taxes would definitely not be happy while the printing of more currency would aggravate the already precarious inflationary situation in the country. For this reason, there is the need for the Government to seek massive loan from Ghana's friends abroad to back the Cedi.

And in my view, the real friends of the Nation are those developed countries with whom Ghana shares every thing in common and not those who would wish to load us with "ideological phraseologies".

We should therefore either use Britain to ask for massive aid from the Commonwealth, or go independently to our friendly countries like Canada, West Germany or even France for massive aid to help solve our problems.

With the massive aid we would be in a position not only to strengthen our credit but we would also be able to finance the importation of spare parts to salvage our broken down vehicles, we would be in a position to rehabilitate our factories some ground to a halt and others producing at half capacity, we would also be in a position not only to repair our roads but we would as well be in a position to construct

ever lasting roads like the Tema Motor Way and the Ring Road.

It is noteworthy that the West Germans after the Second World War went for a massive aid to rehabilitate their economy.

Cuba today lives on aid, Poland is now asking for 300 million dollars to finance the importation of grain from the United States of America; Zaïre also went for aid to be able to raise its standard to the present level.

In the case of Ghana, like West Germany, we have the infrastructure and manpower resources. What is needed is the inputs, and if we don't go for massive aid from the West the East might not grant us aid and we would have to remain in our present condition, losing our skilled manpower to the neighbouring countries till such time that there would be nobody to govern.

When people complain about the present state of affairs, what we keep hearing from certain political circles is that "the PNP knows what it is about. We will soon solve the problems".

These words keep pouring in and even though they seem to have got Ghanaians to "hold their horses" things are still getting worse and it would soon get to a time when our patience would run out.

Since this fear is hanging over us, Dr Limann and his benchmen should now enter into a military pact with the western world so that they can intervene to promote democracy, whenever military adventures attempt to destroy any help they might give to the government. After all, we now abhor coups and want to live peacefully.

I am not a prophet, but only a political analyst yet, my predictions have almost always come true.

I wish to refer to my prediction in the "Believer" on January 10 in which I said emphatically that war would break out if power is given to either Robert Mugabe or Joshua Nkomo. Today, all that I have said have come to pass. Zimbabwe has been torn apart in conflagration between Mugabe and Nkomo's factions.

There is a bitter struggle in Zimbabwe between Mugabe's faction and that of Nkomo. Perhaps, each faction wishes to claim superiority over the other.

Please, the economic situation in the country is such that government must make a grim choice. Lamann has proved to be a good democratic leader but he has to go for massive aid from our western friends or allow the country to plunge into chaos.

CSO: 4420

## STATISTICS SHOW USSR IS LARGEST COCOA IMPORTER

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union has taken over as the top importer of Ghana's cocoa.

According to the list of shipment of cocoa and local deliveries during the last main and mid-crop seasons--from July last year to May 31, this year--just published in Accra, the Soviet Union imported 35,300 metric tonnes, which represented 21.07 per cent.

Total shipment during the period was 136,462 metric tonnes and local deliveries, 32,018 tonnes.

Holland, West Germany and the United States have been Ghana's leading cocoa purchasers.

The second top importer on the list is Holland, with 24,265 metric tonnes, representing 14.40 per cent, the United Kingdom, 19,970 tonnes or 11.85 per cent, West Germany, 16,590 tonnes or 9.85 per cent and Japan, 11,700 tonnes or 6.94 per cent.

New Zealand imported 3,800 tonnes or 2.26 per cent, United States of America, 3,500 tonnes or 2.08 per cent Spain, 3,477 tonnes or 2.06 per cent.

People's Republic of China took 3,000 tonnes or 1.78 per cent. Eire (Ireland) 2,785 tonnes or 1.65 per cent, Norway, 2,600 tonnes or 1.54 per cent and France, 2,150 tonnes or 1.28 per cent.

Of the deliveries to local factories during the period the Cocoa Products Factory, Takoradi, had 13,087 tonnes which represented 77.7 per cent. GNA.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMY VIEWED AS MIX OF SOCIALISM, CAPITALISM AND TRADITION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Charles Quist Adade]

[Text] Dr Kwame Safo-Adu, a member of the Council of State, has declared that the current debate over the need for an ideology for Ghana is irrelevant and futile because the Third Republican Constitution has already prescribed one for the nation.

This ideology is a marriage of ideas that are part socialist capitalist and indigenous traditional systems and thought, he said.

Dr Safo-Adu, who is also a leading member of the Popular Front Party (PFP), was speaking at the opening of the 1,300 anniversary exhibition of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Accra last Tuesday.

He noted that the present Constitution adequately represented the political and social aspirations born out of the failures and achievements of Ghanaians for the past 22 years.

Dr Safo-Adu said the Constitution had attempted, with "considerable success, to build a conceptional political framework from the realities of Ghanaian history and character and has wisely avoided the temptation of building a future on an untried and alien ideology".

He noted that Ghana's present problem was, therefore, not ideological. The real task, Dr Safo-Adu said, was to erect an economic system based on the political philosophy of the Constitution.

He said that the first year of experiment with the Constitution had shown that its political thinking was sound and that it had great potential for a free and civilized society.

Dr Safo-Adu, who is also a private medical practitioner, called for a firm economic foundation to consolidate the political stability the country had enjoyed in the past year.

To achieve this goal, he urged, the PNP government must initiate a crash rescue mission to arrest the fast deteriorating situation.

### Achievements

He was glad to note that the economic achievements of Bulgaria in about 30 years had been very impressive. Bulgaria, he said, reached its present status by hard-work, and commitment to a great vision.

In his speech, the Bulgarian Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Kostadin Ghiaourov, hoped the friendly ties between Bulgaria and Ghana fostered by the visit of the late Osagyefo Dr Kwame Nkrumah in 1961 to Bulgaria would continue to flourish in the years to come.

He said his country's co-operation with others was based on the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage in all spheres of the political economy and cultural life.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**NO DECREASE IN OIL CONSUMPTION**—Ghana's petrol consumption has not decreased, according to statistics compiled by oil companies operating in the country. As a result, it has become necessary for the Government to take measures to conserve petrol through the rationing system. This was disclosed in Accra on Wednesday to the Parliamentary Subsidiary Legislation Committee considering the sale of Petroleum Products (Control) Regulation 1980 referred to it by Mr A. Appiah-Korang, an official of the Ministry of Lands Natural Resources, Fuel and Power. Mr Appiah Korang told the committee that the measures were necessary because of the experience the country had when there were increases in price of crude oil in 1979. He stated that instead of the consumption coming down, it had slightly increased, and his Ministry was yet to assess the effect of the latest price increase on the consumption pattern of vehicle owners. He said in order to ensure equitable distribution of petroleum products throughout the country, the rationing system would be necessary to ensure that regions or places far away from regional capitals got their fair share of the products. He added that steps would be taken to make coupons readily available to motorists at vantage points.—GNA [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Nov 80 pp 1, 3]

**BRITISH LOAN**—The British Government is to give Ghana an interest-free loan of ten million pounds sterling. This was disclosed by the British Minister for Overseas Development Mr Neil Martins, when he called on the President Dr Hilla Limann, at the Peduase Lodge yesterday. Mr Martins said details of the loan agreement would be worked out when the British team visits Ghana next January. The Minister assured the President that Ghana had a fund of goodwill and support in Britain and his country would do all within its limited financial resources to help Ghana solve her problems. Mr Martins also disclosed that spare parts ordered through British assistance for the Kumasi water project were on the way. He said further that his government would continue its assistance programme to the Medical School at the University of Science and Technology. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Nov 80 p 1]

**INDIAN LONG-TERM CREDIT**—The Bank for Housing and Construction (BHC) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) yesterday signed a agreement in Accra for a 25 million US dollar long term credit to Ghana. Mr Yaw Osafo-Mafo, Acting Managing Director of BHC signed for the bank while Mr Suresh S. Nadkarni, Deputy Managing Director of ICICI signed for his company. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Nov 80 p 8]

MORE HALF-ASSINI OIL FOUND--Phillips Petroleum Company yesterday announced that it has drilled the country's best oil well so far off the shores of Half-Assini. This was announced by the senior Vice-President of the company Mr Haas at a meeting with the Western Regional Minister, Mr Sam Cudjoe and representatives of oil companies in the country, at Sekondi. Mr Haas said after drilling to the depth of 11 thousand feet the company is very optimistic about oil deposits in the area. He said a series of tests would soon start on the finding and by the end of December it will be possible to determine the real oil prospect of the area. Mr Haas said it would require between 100 thousand and 150 thousand million barrels of oil discovery to commercialise the drill. He said no matter the outcome, the company will open more wells next year and provide funds for geological and geophysical surveys. He said so far the company has spent 60 million dollars on its activities in the country and it would commit 10 million dollars more to the exploration. Mr Haas said his company has confidence in the future and will do everything it could to make its dreams come true. He said what the country needs most is foreign capital. Mr Cudjoe hoped that Phillips Company will therefore assist Ghana in her development efforts. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

## TOURE, SRV'S GIAP EXCHANGE SPEECHES

AB041920 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, PDG, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, held a training meeting for the cadres of the state on 4 December 1980 at the September 28 Hall of the Palais du Peuple in Conakry. During the training conference, the supreme leader of the revolution was accompanied by the members of the high-powered Vietnamese delegation led by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap which is on a friendly visit to our country.

In his speech to the conference, the supreme leader of the revolution said the Guinean people are comforted by the visit of the Vietnamese delegation led by an outstanding freedom fighter. He underlined the identity of objectives of the Vietnamese people, who fought for 40 years in order to recover their independence, achieve national unity and establish a new society based on socialism.

In his reply to the head of state, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap paid tribute to the immortal Ho Chi Minh. The first vice president (as heard) expressed satisfaction over his visit to Guinea, which falls within the framework of the implementation of the desire of President Ho Chi Minh. He commended President Sekou Toure and the Guinean people for their constant support for the Vietnamese cause.

After the two speeches, the head of state, Comrade Sekou Toure, the supreme leader of the revolution, awarded General Giap the great Cross of National Orders. Following this highly significant political act, General Giap promised to live up to the importance of this high merit.

It is worth mentioning that the Vietnamese delegation led by the vice premier arrived in Conakry on Wednesday, 3 December, at 1300. The delegation was welcomed at the international airport of Conakry by an official delegation of the party-state led by Dram Lansane Diane, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of the People's Army, and including Comrades Mamady Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of higher education and scientific research, and Mr Daouda Courouma, our ambassador to Vietnam.

CSO: 4400

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

LIBYAN DELEGATION--Bissau, 4 Dec (AFP)--A Libyan delegation led by Mr Mahmed el Houdiri arrived in Bissau on Wednesday night to deliver a message from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi to Maj Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council. The contents of the message from the leader of the Libyan revolution were not disclosed. Libya, it will be recalled, sent a first message to Bissau earlier in the week indicating that she recognized the Revolutionary Council.  
[Text] [AB041710 Paris AFP in French 1504 GMT 4 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY TO RECEIVE EUROPEAN ARMORED VEHICLES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 2 Dec 80 pp 1, 3, 7

[Article by T. Max Teah]

[Excerpt]

Meanwhile, Minister Pearson told top military brass in his office that the Defence Department expects shortly some armored vehicles valued nearly \$2,245,000 from Europe to buttress the power and efficient operation by the Armed Forces of Liberia.

He regretted that nearly 95 per cent of armored vehicles currently in use by the Liberian Army do not receive routine maintenance due to unfair contract with the manufacturers drawn eleven years ago.

He believes that the new arrangement with new manufacturers will enable the army to possess a few am-

phibious and additional surface fleet that will make military operation more accurate and efficient.

Minister Pearson said that two experts from the manufacturing company in Zurich are already in the country to assess the operational capabilities of army vehicles and they hope to report the result of their assessment by next Monday.

The new purchases of military arsenal exemplify the efforts the People's Redemption Council government is making to modernize the Armed Forces of Liberia.

## COLONEL ALLISON RATED HIGHLY DURING LEAVENWORTH TRAINING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] The United States Army Command and General Staff College in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas State, has rated the performance of Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison as "highly superior" during his training at the College.

Lt. Col. Allison, who did a one-year course in 15 academic and military disciplines at the College, was referred to as an "exceptionally capable and dedicated officer who used his academic year to maximum advantage".

In its academic report released recently, the College also referred to Lt. Col. Allison as an energetic and articulate officer who was "polished in manner and military appearance".

The report said Col. Allison demonstrated "keen insight into sophisticated problems of politics, social and economic development, human relations, and African affairs," during his studies.

Col. Allison, who is Deputy Information Minister

for Administration, was commended in the report for being "exceptionally effective in attache or liaison positions involving contacts with United States personnel, among others".

The report recalled that Lt. Col. Allison prepared and presented an outstanding program entitled "Know Your World Liberia" that was well received in Marshall auditorium in the United States by an audience of both military and civilians.

He was presented a ring by the College in appreciation of his academic standard.

Lt. Col. Allison entered the United States Army Command and General Staff College in July 1979 until last June.

He was appointed Deputy Information Minister immediately upon his arrival here in June after the April 12 Coup.

DOE BACKS REACQUISITION BUREAU AGAINST PRC, MILITARY

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Article by Sam H. Johnson]

[Excerpt]

HEAD of State, M/Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, has appealed to members of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) to refrain from acts that would hinder the operation of the Bureau of Re-acquisition which is entrusted with the management of confiscated properties.

Head of State Doe, reacting to reports of conflicts which have arisen between the Bureau and members of the Council, said in a letter this week to the PRC Committee on Re-acquisition that he had "directed the Secretary-General of the PRC to immediately issue a circular notice to all members ordering them to refrain from taking actions" that would undermine operation of the Bureau.

A similar directive was also given to the

Minister of Defense, "warning officers of the Armed Forces of Liberia against ... acts of indiscipline."

The Committee on Re-acquisition had in a letter earlier to the Head of State complained of problems facing the Bureau in managing properties confiscated and "those under suspect" because "certain members of the Council and other high ranking military officers have been separately taking actions affecting properties."

"On many occasions this has caused conflicts between the Bureau and PRC members," the Committee said.

"To remedy this situation and for the Bureau to operate effectively", the committee recommended that all matters pertaining to confiscated

properties be referred to the committee through the Bureau and that all assets and information received be sent to the Bureau for documentation and safe-keeping.

Meanwhile, an official of Re-acquisition Bureau has strongly warned the public against impersonating as representatives of the Bureau.

Reacting to reports of intimidation and threats of residents by masqueraders during an interview, recently, the Bureau assistant chief, Mr. J. Yanqui Zaza, said his Bureau would not condone unscrupulous acts and that perpetrators found would be arrested and prosecuted.

All bona fide representatives of the Bureau have been accredited with valid identification cards, he said.

Speaking of an incident in which a number of unauthorized soldiers had forcibly evicted occupants of a house which was not on the confiscation list, assistant chief Zaza asserted strongly that "the rights of all Liberians must be respected, regardless of who he or she might be."

"Soldiers sent to inquire at suspected confiscated houses would always be accompanied by accredited representative of the Bureau," Mr. Zaza added.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENTIAL AIRCRAFT TO GENERATE FUNDS FOR AIR LIBERIA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The management of Air Liberia and a senior member of the PRC have respectively confirmed that Air Liberia's Boeing 737 aircraft will not be sold.

Speaker J. Nicholas Podier of the People's Redemption Council said yesterday that the aircraft, owned by the government of Liberia, would continue to operate with the corporation.

He said the aircraft will now be maintained to generate funds for Air Liberia.

Recently, a special committee headed by the Minister of Finance, Major Perry Zulu, recommended that the presidential aircraft be sold because of financial problems facing Air Liberia.

Meanwhile, the manager of Air Liberia, Mr. Thomas Wede Dueh Harris, said to sell the aircraft means an increase in unemployment because trained Liberian aviation personnel would be dis-

He said Liberia would have faced "foreign drain" in local currency were the committee's recommendation accepted by the PRC because it will mean that "official visits will depend on airlines of other countries".

The General Manager, therefore, said the commercialization of the aircraft would increase government revenue, develop human resources and provide easy movement of citizens.

Mr. Harris, said commercialization of the presidential aircraft would also add to the aviation industry in Liberia.

## TWO MINISTERS TESTIFY AT CONFIRMATION HEARINGS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] Confirmation hearings of officials of the Government of the People's Redemption Council continued recently with Planning and Economic Affairs Minister, Dr. Togba Nah-Tipoteh, and Finance Minister Perry G. Zulu appearing.

Dr. Tipoteh in his declaration said he owned personal effects valued at \$6,170 including five acres of land in Niffu Township, Sasstown Territory.

He said he owed utility bills to the Liberia Electricity and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporations because both corporations erred in billing him.

Dr. Tipoteh said he earned from April 12 when he was appointed Planning and Economic Affairs Minister to November this year, \$19,327.14.

According to him, this included his salary, as well as fees paid to him as member of the Providence Shipping Corporation Board of Directors, Lamco Board of Directors, National Housing Authority and Savings Bank Board of Governors.

Dr. Tipoteh, however, said he had spent over \$17,800 out of his total earnings to contribute to self-help development projects in Bong, Nimba, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties.

The Planning Minister said he had also contributed to relatives for construction of their living quarters, and the up-keep of dependents.

He said he had also assisted Liberians who completed their studies abroad and returned home recently to seek permanent employment with public and private organizations.

On his political activities, Dr. Tipoteh said he had chaired the coordinating committee of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), which, he said had been a liberation movement in Liberia for seven years.

Appearing later, Finance Minister Perry Zulu, told the PRC that he owned \$500 at the Liberia Trust and Finance Corporation (LTFC), and owned one small Honda car valued at \$3,200 which

he uses for his private purposes.

In addition, he said he owned a lot in Paynesward which he was about to develop, and two lots in Grand Gedeh County.

Minister Zulu is married with three children.

On his achievement as Finance Minister, Major Zulu said since he assumed the ministerial post, he had travelled in cooperation with other members of government to secure aid, loans and grants from foreign governments and donor agencies.

The Finance Minister said Liberia's present economic situation was due to the failure of the last government to properly inform the nation about shortcomings that had adverse effects on the country.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DENIES DISMISSAL OF DARPON, MERGER OF TWO PAPERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Dec 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Deputy Information Minister for Administration Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison has dispelled rumours that Mr. Rufus Darpoh had been dismissed from the NEW LIBERIAN and REDEIMER NEWSPAPERS as supervising editor.

Speaking in an interview with LINA in his office yesterday, Deputy Minister Allison said his ministry's decision to appoint a new supervising editor resulted from Mr. Darpoh's recent request to work with a private newspaper as from January next year.

On the Ministry's decision to merge the two papers, Minister Allison said efforts would not be duplicated with the running of only one paper.

He said beginning next January, only one paper will be produced daily if possible.

The outgoing Supervising Editor, Rufus Darpoh told LINA that he requested to work with a private paper because he felt it is good for the nation to have independent papers to complement

the efforts of government owned newspapers.

He said local newspapers usually accentuate government efforts and it was necessary to have another paper that would look at "other things" to ensure balanced reporting.

# FIRST LADY RECEIVES 'ROUSING WELCOME' ON VARGUEN TOUR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Rachel O'Connor]

[Excerpt] In her continuing effort to meet and identify with the people, the First Lady, Mrs. Nancy B. Doe, last Friday paid a one-day visit to Varguen, Grand Cape Mount County at the invitation of the residents and their local Lands & Mines representative, Mr. Siah W. Nyoun.

En route to Varguen Town, Mrs. Doe made a brief stop in Tubmanburg, Bomi Territory, where she was accorded a rousing welcome by a large crowd of cheering school children, market women and other residents, led by their mayor Thomas Louis, and Bomi Territory Superintendent, Staff Sergeant Thomas Challah.

In a brief welcome address, Superintendent Challah thanked the First Lady for taking time off to visit their area.

He said the people of Bomi Territory would strive in every way to give full support to the PRC Government in order to achieve the aims and objectives of the Revolution.

Responding, Mrs. Doe thanked the people for the

spontaneous warm welcome accorded her. she appealed to them to continue to work diligently and selflessly in the interest of the masses who had for so long been neglected.

In Varguen Town itself, a special welcoming program was organized at which the First Lady was gowned and given gifts for her dedication to the welfare of the people.

Superintendent Nyoun who introduced the occasion noted that the First Lady's concern for the people and the courage she had shown for the Revolution, had won for her a firm place in the hearts of the Liberian people.

The people went on to acquaint the First Lady with their problems which included the lack of a school, clinic, and a healthy water system.

Mrs. Doe promised to bring the problems to the attention of the government, assuring the people that the PRC administration would spare no effort to improve thus living conditions as soon as the country's economic situation improved.

# ALL PARTY TALKS SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 7

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Dec 80 pp 1-2

## [Text] A UN-SPONSORED all-party conference on SWA is definitely on the cards.

This emerged in a report last night from the UN Secretary-General Dr Kun Waldheim.

The report follows the Pretoria talks in late October and negotiations between UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Swapo and the Frontline States.

Dr Waldheim proposed that the conference should take place between January 7 and 14 next year, that the UN plan for the Territory should begin in March 1981 and that independence should be achieved by the end of next year.

Although the status of the internal South West African parties is not specified in the report, Dr Waldheim said the SA Government had "stated that it gave its assent to the conclusions" set out in his proposals on November 21.

The negotiations that led to his proposals involved the SA Government, Swapo, the Frontline States, African groups in the UN and the five-nation Western contact group.

"While assent was also given by the other parties consulted to the course of action proposed, concern was expressed that if the time frame for starting implementation was linked, even indirectly, to the issue of trust and confidence there could be the risk of a further and unacceptable delay," he said.

The conference Dr Waldheim has proposed, under UN auspices and at a venue still to be decided, is aimed at removing mistrust and to solve the problem of the government's objections about the lack of UN impartiality.

"I believe that we may have reached a decisive phase in the long and difficult effort to resolve this question," he said.

"I hope, therefore, that all concerned will now be prepared to move forward boldly and in good faith along the lines now suggested in order to ensure a sequence of events leading to the start of implementation of Resolution 435 (the plan) in March 1981, and independence by the end of 1981."

Dr Waldheim said he had already contacted the SA Government and Swapo about the composition of their delegations.

This statement indicated the internal parties would be connected to the SA delegation, but Dr Waldheim made it clear they would have a part to play by saying: "A means of facilitating agreement and of creating the necessary climate

of confidence and understanding would be a pre-implementation multi-party meeting in which the parties concerned in the envisaged election would be included."

He said he had also contacted the Black Frontline States and Nigeria, the OAU and the five-nation Western contact group about sending observers to the proposed conference.

Although his report said the parties involved had agreed the conference should be held under the auspices of the Secretary General of the UN, Dr Waldheim is not expected to take personal charge of the talks.

Observers here believe the man most likely to be given that responsibility is Mr Brian Urquhart, Dr Waldheim's Under-secretary with responsibility for special political affairs who has been deeply involved in the SWA question.

Dr Waldheim's report, indicating general agreement among the parties involved, is expected to result in the indefinite delay of a General Assembly debate on SWA.

Dr Waldheim's report dealt in detail with the talks that took place in Pretoria last month between a UN delegation led by Mr Urquhart and the SA Government.

He noted the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Foure, had referred particularly during those talks to the question of UN impartiality and equal treatment of the parties involved.

Mr Foure told the UN delegation there was a "deep suspicion among the Namibian people that the UN was not impartial and could not therefore enjoy their confidence in supervising and controlling the free and fair elections to which all parties were committed."

Dr Waldheim's report made no mention of a venue for the conference, but there appears to be general agreement that it should take place in a Black African capital. At this time, Maputo is considered the most likely. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

# ARTICLE SOUNDS NOTE OF CAUTION ON BOTHA'S POLICIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Hof Meyer: "Is Botha's Bluffing Game Going Too Far?"]

## [Text] FOREIGN MINISTER

Pi Botha must be careful not to take the games of bluff and double-bluff over SWA so far that he confuses the people he wishes to reassure, and reassures those he would like to see confused.

His defiant growing on sanctions comes very close to doing just that.

Most South Africans would have no quarrel with his premise that Pretoria should not be intimidated by the threat of sanctions into allowing a Marxist terrorist organisation to be imposed on SWA. But would they accept his deduction that "we are going to have sanctions imposed against us" because of differences over a multi-party conference?

Perhaps the West and southern Africa needed reminding that in such a situation South Africa's ability to hit back is not inconsiderable. It seems doubtful, however, in the past month alone the point has been forcefully made by Britain's Foreign Minister, Lord Carrington, and the leaders of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

## REMINDERS

What South Africa's Foreign Minister needs reminding of is that the holding of a multi-party conference was Pretoria's idea in the first place. And that Western governments, by his own admission, have accepted the principle that all SWA's parties - Swapo as well as the internal groups - must be equally represented at it.

He needs reminding that Western anger and confusion over Pretoria's position was precipitated by his own egotism on the question of South African participation at such a conference. First, his government would "definitely not participate". Then, having stirred up the hornets' nest, he blithely remarked on his return from Europe that it would in fact be present at the conference "as an adviser."

## CENTRAL ISSUE

To return to what for South Africans is the central issue: are we prepared to accept mandatory, comprehensive United Nations sanctions over technical hitches in the holding of a multi-party conference on SWA - the relevance of which to the territory's independence process appears to be minimal? Particularly when the hitches appear to be as much the result of our own government's inconsistent

diplomatic haggling as of any sound adapted by the Western Five, the potential veto exercises?

Granted, sanctions would not do Western and southern African countries any good and would do some of them a great deal of harm. That would be small comfort in the midst of the social and economic disruption they would cause for South Africa.

Virtually daring the West to stop using its veto powers in the Security Council should surely be a last resort, one to which this country would have recourse only in its most vital interests - fundamental issues affecting its security - were in jeopardy.

## SYMPATHY

That can hardly be said about the difficulties in agreeing on a multiparty conference on SWA. At the highest government levels Western and southern African governments have expressed sympathy with Pretoria's insistence that it cannot allow the Marxist organisation, Swapo, to be imposed on the territory by United Nations sleight of hand. Its political and military credibility in the region - and, not least, among the internal electorate - are at stake.

Thus there is at least tacit acceptance that SWA's independence process must be,

and be seen to be, properly democratic, and that the UN must publicly demonstrate its abandonment of a policy of favouring Swapo. The multi-party conference is a vehicle towards achieving that end.

#### LOSING FACE

Accepting those terms of reference, governments have leaned heavily on Swapo to drop its demand that only a bilateral meeting between it and Pretoria can be held. But it was never conceived that Swapo could be forced to lose face entirely by meeting only with the internal parties, with Pretoria altogether absent.

Botha, very properly, is trying to negotiate the best possible bargaining position for his government and SWA's elected leaders, but his clever manoeuvres run the risk of estranging — unnecessarily — those countries that are anxious to help ensure a fair settlement for the territory.

#### WINNERS

If sanctions should be imposed in these circumstances the only winners would be Swapo and its backers in Moscow. South Africans should certainly be prepared to face up to any level of international pressure, if the danger to their national security warrants it. But acts of bravado are foolish.

# NUJOMA OPPOSES EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL PARTIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1-2

**[Text] Swapo has rejected the proposed UN-sponsored meeting next month on SWA if the Territory's internal parties are to be treated as their equals.**

In a Press statement issued in Luanda, Angola last Wednesday, the text of which reached New York over the weekend, Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, also dismissed the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim's report on the subject.

The report, which proposed a meeting between Swapo and

SA from January 7 to January 14 to pave the way for a March ceasefire in SWA contained no new elements that indicated SA's readiness to bring the territory to nationhood on UN terms, Mr Nujoma said.

Since the report was issued, SA has said that it would take a back seat at the proposed meeting and that representa-

tives of the Territory's internal parties should discuss the issues with Swapo.

"Swapo categorically rejects the idea of a 'multi-party meeting' if this means that the puppets will participate independently from the SA delegation, on equal footing with Swapo," Mr Nujoma said.

The relevant parts of Dr Waldheim's report therefore were unacceptable, he said.

Objecting to the postponement of the UN General Assembly debate on SWA which was scheduled to begin last

Wednesday, but has been indefinitely deferred, Mr Nujoma said the world body should convene without delay to recommend mandatory, comprehensive economic sanctions against SA.

Meanwhile, Swapo was ready to cooperate with the Secretary General and the UN in implementing the Security Council's proposals for bringing SWA to independence.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the Swapo representative here, sent copies of the statement to the President of the general Assembly, Mr Rüdiger von Weizsäcker, the President of the UN Council for Namibia, Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, and the chairmen of the African and Non Aligned groups. — Sapa Reuter

Political observers said it would take "hard bargaining and a will to succeed" by all concerned if multi party talks were to be held next month.

Commenting on Mr Nujoma's latest statement, Mr Hough told Sapa if Swapo did not attend, the reason for the talks would fall away.

"Similarly, there can be no conference if the internal parties do not participate," he said.

Multi party talks were to be held in terms of the UN

Secretary-General's report of November 24.

"Our participation in the talks will take place in accordance with his report," he said.

It was, at the same time, for Swapo to decide whether it would attend the conference — whether it accepted the latest report by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim. — "There can, however, be no question of amending the report just because Swapo so desires," he said.

If Swapo did not participate, it would show that it was not prepared to be judged by the other parties in public at a multiparty conference.

"It will confirm the suspicion that Swapo will in one way or another try to extricate itself," Mr Hough said.

The only party which stood to lose by such action was Swapo.

"If Swapo does not attend, the reason for the talks falls away," he said. "Similarly, there can be no talks if the internal parties do not participate."

Mr Hough said earlier if Swapo persisted with its attitude to talk only with a SA delegation, the question arose whether arrangements for a multi party conference should proceed.

Meanwhile, two Black nationalist parties in SWA, the Namibian Independence Party and Swapo Democrats, said

after talks with Mr Hough they would not attend a multi-party conference under present conditions.

The leader of Swapo, Dr. Mr Andreas Shipanga, told Sapa after a 30 minute session with Mr Hough that he would insist on a direct invitation from the UN to a multi party conference.

He had declined when Mr Hough had asked him if his party would be prepared to attend the conference as part of his delegation.

Swapo-D regarded SA as a colonial power and the party would not "sacrifice its dignity" by being led at a multi party conference by a "colonial governor," an apparent reference to Mr Hough.

The NIP delegation, led by Mr Charlie Hartung, said after their consultation with Mr Hough they refused to be included in a delegation led by Mr Hough, a South African official.

The Federal Party leaders, Mr Bryan O' Linn and Mr John Kirkpatrick, said their party had accepted, in principle, to attend such talks.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

**SWAPO VERSUS DTA--Windhoek:** The Chairman of the SWA Ministers, Council and leader of the Territory's ruling DTA Mr Dirk Mudge reaffirmed his party's willingness to participate in the UN-proposed all-party talks on the future of SWA even as part of the delegation. Mr Mudge, who was speaking in the SWA National Assembly, said the conference would give the DTA an opportunity to confront SWAPO vis-a-vis its marxist policies. The DTA also did not mind the fact that the internal delegation would be headed by the AG because UN Security Council Resolution 435 on SWA provision for the inclusion of the AG in negotiations on the Territory's future. The only problem that remained to be resolved was the venue for the conference, Mr Mudge said. The DTA rejected Maputo as a suitable venue as the Mozambique Government openly supported SWAPO, he said. An opposition member, Mr Percy Niehaus of Aktur, said the conference was one opportunity which should not be missed by the Territory's internal parties. "But we are certainly not prepared to sacrifice this Country on the altar of recognition," he added.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

**SWAPO IN OWAMBO--**Life in Owambo has been seriously affected on all levels by the terrorist war on the border. This was spelt out yesterday in the National Assembly by Mr I Nghihulifua, a member of the DTA during the second reading of the Additional Appropriation Bill. Mr Nghihulifua said the terrorists infiltrate SWA in groups of between 50 and 200 and generally split up into three groups. One group gathers information about the local population, politically-involved people and chiefs; a second group eliminates people on the information obtained from the first group and the third group lays landmines. The infiltrations were in possession of all the necessary identification documents and this made it virtually impossible for the security forces and police to identify them, Mr Nghihulifua said. A close watch was kept on the movements of the security forces and the terrorists could rely on the co-operation of the local population, he said. The situation in Owambo was really bad and he appealed to the House to join the struggle against SWAPO by holding meetings in Owambo and through negotiations. Mr Nghihulifua pointed out that more than 15 schools had to be closed in Owambo because of the war. This affected approximately 20 000 children. In addition the roads in Owambo were dangerous and the one between Oshikango and Oshakati had already claimed the lives of 50 people, while hundreds have been injured in landmine explosions. Medical assistance was nonexistent in some areas, he said. Clinics were burnt down and the local people had to walk 50 kilometres in some cases if they needed medical attention. If they were too ill and couldn't walk they had no alternative but to turn to the traditional witchdoctor. "If one limb is ill, it affects the whole body," Mr Nghihulifua said. "If Owambo has to be lost, SWA is lost." He appealed

to the House not to forget the people of Owambo. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

NUJOMA REMAINS IN LUANDA--London: The SWAPO Chief, Mr Sam Nujoma has cancelled a visit to Britain this week because of what a SWAPO statement here today termed the "serious security situation" in Southern Africa." The statement also said that South Africa had ordered special "killer squads" to assassinate SWAPO leaders before next month's UN sponsored settlement conference on SWA. SWAPO's National Executive had decided in view of the situation that Mr Nujoma should not leave the movement's headquarters in the Angolan capital of Luanda, said the statement. But SWAPO would send a high-level delegation to London to fulfil Mr Njoma's engagements, including talks with the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington. The delegation would be led by SWAPO's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, and include two other members of the movement's National Executive. The statement accused South Africa of launching "an all-out effort to subvert" the UN proposals for a SWA settlement and cited the "killer squads." These units had recently extended their operations to the Black Frontline States which back SWAPO and other countries, said the statement. The leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, is also due to visit London this week and is expected to have talks with Lord Carrington. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Dec 80 p 3]

CS0: 4420

## BRIEFS

**LIBYAN INTERVENTION**--The Nigerian STANDARD strongly criticizes Libya for intervening in the Chadian conflict in defiance of the stand of the Organization of African Unity on the issue. The paper says the Chadian problem is better solved through a negotiated settlement based on principles acceptable to all parties in the strife and not by any military intervention. It adds that the ultimate solution lies in the desire of the people to live together. On Libya's role in the crisis as well as also in the continent, the STANDARD says that her actions have lent credibility to the fears expressed about the viability of Afro-Arab solidarity. It wonders why Libya delights in making her presence felt in the troubled areas of the continent instead of seeking to aid the economies of black African states. The Nigerian TIDE focuses on the disclosure by the nation's chief executive that the country might have to join the nuclear race if the need arises. The paper appreciates the reasons brought forward by those who oppose the idea, the most notable of which is economic, but stresses that the success of the idea will call for the sacrifice of all and sundry. Also, the TIDE hopes that Nigeria's foreign policy, which places Africa as her centerpiece, necessitates the association of nuclear weapons to serve as a deterrent to the apartheid regime in South Africa. [Excerpt] [AB261310 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 80]

**VIOLATION OF ECOWAS PROTOCOL**--The Nigerian CHRONICLE appeals to the Federal Government to investigate reports of violation of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] protocol on the free movement of persons to ascertain whether the actions are directed mainly at Nigerians. The paper firmly believes that those countries which consider the free movement of Nigerians within the subregion detrimental to their economic interests have no justification to benefit from Nigeria's open door policy. The CHRONICLE notes that since the ratification of the protocol by eight of the 16 member states of ECOWAS, there have been disturbing utterances by some of them which gave the impression that the organization only exists on paper. It however wants them to consider the benefits derivable from such a regional grouping, adding that the agreement has become binding on all the 16 member nations since those which have not ratified it have expressed willingness to do so. [Excerpt] [AB021400 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Dec 80]

REVENUE ALLOCATION FORMULA DEFENDED--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, today told members of the House of Representatives that 55 percent of the national revenue was an irreducible minimum of what the Federal Government needed to meet its constitutional responsibility. Dr Ekwueme was at the House of Representatives to throw more light on the Federal Government's stand on the revenue allocation bill. He told the members that if the 55 percent minimum demanded by the government were reduced, an incalculable harm would have been done to the existence of Nigeria as one united and indissoluble nation. The vice president reminded the house that what the Federal Government was asking for represented a sharp fall from its share of the national revenue under the old arrangement, which amounted to about 75 percent. And by the new arrangement, Dr Ekwueme continued, the Federal Government would now rely on only one source of revenue--the federation account--unlike the state governments, which have alternative sources. In spite of this advantageous position of the states, he explained further, their share of the federation account was being raised substantially to 30 percent. On the local governments, Dr Ekwueme said that the 8 percent allocation recommended for them in the revenue bill was adequate for now. [Text] [AB021612 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Dec 80]

FUEL SHORTAGE CANCELS FLIGHTS--The former general manager of Nigeria Airways, Capt (Paul Tahau), has described the decision to invite a foreign airline to manage the operations of the airline as a letdown on African nations. He stated this while testifying before the Senate Committee on Transport and Aviation. Captain (Tahau) expressed the view that Nigerians could do better if exposed to the type of conditions in which expatriates operated. He identified some of the problems of the airways. They include tribalism and individualism, as well as too much trust of expatriates rather than Nigerians. In the meantime, all Nigeria Airways international flights have been suspended. This is as a result of the unavailability of aviation fuel at the national oil depot. [Text] [AB031550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Dec 80]

COUPS, ARAB SUMMIT EVALUATED--The Nigerian STATESMAN reflects on the recent coups in Guinea-Bissau and Upper Volta. While the paper notes that the one in Upper Volta ousted a president who was insensitive to the needs of his people, it laments that the change in Guinea-Bissau had an adverse effect on Africa's efforts at regional integration. The STATESMAN particularly reminds the new ruler in Upper Volta not to overstay his welcome considering the disenchantment of that country's nationals with military rule. The NEW NIGERIAN observes that the recently concluded summit of the Arab League in Amman, Jordan which sat to justify Iraq's war against Iran and also endorsed King Husayn's claim as a rightful representative of the Palestinians failed to achieve its objective. The paper notes that one principal reason for the failure is the fact that the Arab world has been divided into two opposing camps because of the Gulf war. The paper fears that there is an imminent power bloc which will center round Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia because of these developments but cannot clearly see how the Iraqi leader will subject himself to the dictates of those in the group. It wonders what this group of three will present to Washington as its stand on the Palestinian issue. Making a general appraisal of the conference, the NEW NIGERIAN declares that it demonstrates the inability of the Arabs to speak with a single voice. [Excerpt] [AB031303 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Dec 80]

AJAKUTA PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM--A project management team is to be appointed to coordinate the services rendered by contractors handling the civil engineering works at the Ajakuta Steel Plant. This was made known by the acting minister for steel development, Malam Mama Ali Makele, while inaugurating the reconstituted board of the steel plant. He explained that the team would work in conjunction with the company's management to ensure an orderly implementation of the project. The minister said that the foundation stones of the Jos and Katsina steel rolling mills would be laid early next year. [Text] [AB031594 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80]

CAMEROON RELATIONS, SENGHOR RETIREMENT--The Nigerian TIDE feels that the reported diversion by the Cameroonian authorities of the flow of a river which serves Nigeria and Cameroon should not strain the existing cordial relations between both countries. The paper notes that there have been several other complaints of harassment in the past against Cameroonian officials, but the paper stresses it cannot be a deliberate policy of the Cameroonian Government to be hostile to Nigerians. The TIDE therefore appeals to the governments of the two countries to investigate the present situation and other sensitive areas that could endanger their relationship with a view to solving them. The daily SKETCH welcomes the announcement that President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal plans to relinquish [word indistinct] next year. The paper remarks that it is a rare occurrence in Africa for a leader to retire voluntarily. The SKETCH explains that this sit-tight attitude has been identified as the main cause of political immaturity in the continent, adding that President Senghor therefore represents a symbol of progress. The paper wants African leaders to appreciate the need to groom a successor and discard the erroneous belief that they are indispensable. The SKETCH hopes President Senghor will fulfill his promise. [Excerpt] [AB041635 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80]

ITALIAN COMMERCIAL COOPERATION--Nigeria and Italy have agreed in principle to undertake joint business ventures to remove any form of imbalance in the trade relations between them. This was disclosed yesterday by the Nigerian minister of commerce at the end of talks between him and the Italian minister of external trade. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

## WHEAT TO BE IMPORTED NEXT YEAR, PROBABLY FROM U. S.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] **SOUTH AFRICA** is planning to import 200 000 tons of wheat next year, probably from the United States, the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr Dennis van Aarde, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The board took the decision two days ago in the light of the poor South African wheat crop this year which is now estimated at 1 454 000 tons as opposed to 2 035 000 tons the previous season. The country's annual requirement is 1 750 000 tons.

Tenders for wheat imports will be called for through the trade in the second week of January for delivery between March and June, Mr Van Aarde said.

South Africa exported about 142 000 tons of last year's crop at the beginning of this year, but the exports were halted in May when it became clear that climatic conditions were not good for this season.

Normally, a four-month supply is carried over from one season to the next to meet the country's consumption, Mr Van Aarde said. With the 200 000 ton imports contemplated for next year, there will be a carry-over of a 2½ month supply.

The landed cost of the imported wheat is expected

to be about R225 a ton as opposed to the present South African producers' price of R215 a ton for the best grade.

However, the price will even out to about the same level, with imports being used in areas closer to the harbour of arrival and a consequent reduction in domestic distribution costs.

At the meeting of the International Wheat Board in London last week, the South African representatives had discussions with the other producer countries.

Australia cannot supply more than she is contracted for, Canada's crop is below normal, Argentina has also suffered crop losses because of drought and the wheat from the European Economic Community is of a type and quality not suited for use in South Africa.

Officials of the US Department of Agriculture have indicated that the US will be prepared to sell to South Africa Mr Van Aarde said. Their wheat is suitable for local use.

Referring to the expected landed cost of R225 a ton in South Africa, Mr Van Aarde said the failure of wheat crops in other parts of the world, including China and Russia, has not only pushed the price of the community up, but has also tended to increase freight costs. — Sapa.

FINE COAL BEING BENEFICIATED FOR EXPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Dec 80 p 21

[Text] GOLD Field of South Africa's Greenside Colliery near Witbank is now beneficiating fine coal. This is the first time that this has been possible in this country.

Because fine coal is difficult clean, the material has been dumped in the past or added to steam coal, despite the fact that these fines (0.5 mm) constitute a potential source of high-quality coal.

Greenside now upgrades this product into a low-ash coal in a fines heavy media coal-washing plant on which work began last year. Producing a fines product for the export market, the plant is probably a world first.

Original test work was carried out by Nortons-Tivdale of Johannesburg, the Fuel Research Institute, Pretoria and Gold Fields.

The plant produces about 4 000 t/month of low-ash fines. The new plant is integrated with the colliery's No 2 Seam plant which treats about 160 000 t/month and produces a product destined for European power stations. Although integrated with the No 2 Seam plant,

the design of the new facility is such that the two plants can be isolated from one another.

Cost of the new plant is some R1.2-million, exclusive of a new control room which serves the new facility as well as the No 2 Seam plant.

The colliery also operates a plant for beneficiating coal from the mine's No 5 Seam and another for processing coal from the No 4 Seam. Greenside's production from 3 coal seams is over 2 500 000 2-5-million t/yr, comprising low-ash coal, metallurgical coal which is sold to Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation, power station smelters, and domestic coal.

During the 1980 financial year the after-tax profit of Apex Mines Limited (Greenside) was R9.3 million, and capital expenditure was R5-million.

Apex Mines was formed 87 years ago and produced its first coal 3 years later from a coal deposit on the East Rand. That mine closed down in 1947, and Greenside Colliery was then opened up at Witbank.

## NEW POLICE ASSIGNMENTS ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Dec 80 p 6

[Article by Rika Van Graan]

[Text] A NEW police division with Pietersburg as headquarters, will come in operation on January 1 next year and several police officers have been transferred.

Brigadier Hannes Harmse, who headed the police division for two years in the SWA operational area, will become the Divisional Commissioner of the new division. The Divisional CID chief has not been announced yet.

Colonel Pienaar Laubscher, present District Commandant, will take up the post of Divisional Inspector and Colonel D Coetsee of the Directorate of Police Public Relations in Pretoria, will succeed him on February 1.

Meanwhile the hot seat as Divisional Commissioner of Soweto was taken up by Brigadier Muller van Eyck, formerly from Northern Natal with Newcastle as headquarters. He succeeded Brigadier Jan Hamman who was transferred to Pretoria headquarters last Monday.

Brigadier J Crafford, Divisional Inspector of Soweto, has been transferred to Port Elizabeth in the same post where he will succeed the late Brigadier Dries Verwey, who died last month.

The new Divisional Commissioner of the West Rand and Vaal Triangle will be Brigadier Jan Coetsee, presently Divisional Inspector of Police in Johannesburg. He succeeds Brigadier PN (Kappies) van Zyl who died two weeks ago.

Brigadier C B de Villiers, District Commandant of Hillbrow, becomes the Johannesburg new Divisional Inspector of Police.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Transvaal, Brigadier M J Meyer, has been transferred in the same post to New Castle to succeed Brig Van Eyck.

The new Western Transvaal police chief will be Brigadier A P Minnie, presently at the Pretoria Police College.

Returning to Johannesburg as the new

station commander of the much publicized Booysens police station following a terrorist attack on the station in April this year is Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Scheepers from Pretoria West.

As a young police officer serving in Hillbrow, he became known as the "Lion of Hillbrow", for his tenacious fight against the drugs trade. Seven years ago he was transferred to Nelapruut and three years later to Pretoria.

Wellknown to most journalists in Johannesburg is the staff officer of the CID chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Jan Coetsee, who has been transferred to Springs as from January 1.

He will be succeeded by Captain Charles Stemmet who came to Johannesburg years ago as head of the famous John Vorster Square Ghost Squad. This year he was deputy-chief of the Riot Squad.

Lieutenant-Colonel A I C de Beer, Deputy District CID chief for Johannesburg, has been transferred to Durban as the District CID Officer.

The District CID Officer for Klerksdorp, Lieutenant-Colonel M A L Stollis will succeed Major George Earl of Soweto, who has been transferred to Eshowe and Major J C de Klerk, head of Jeppe CID, has been transferred to Klerksdorp.

Two CID officers have been transferred from the Vaal Triangle.

Major Chris Serfontein, branch commander at Vanderbijlpark, has been transferred to Pretoria Headquarters and Major Pierre Sadie of Vereeniging will become branch commander of the Bloemfontein Central police station.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**NEW FREIGHT-PASSENGER 747**--Twelve of South African Airways' weekly international flights will from next week carry cargo as well as passengers when the airline puts its newest acquisition, the 747 Combi, into use. SAA took delivery of two of the more efficient 747s this week. The Combis will perform their maiden flights on the Johannesburg-Madrid-Paris-Brussels and Johannesburg-Windhoek-Frankfurt routes on Monday. The new aircraft, the "Waterberg" and "Helderberg", are unique because of a side cargo door, which enables them to carry passengers as well as cargo. The Combi can carry either a full load of 344 passengers, 210 passengers with six pallet positions for cargo or 136 passengers with 12 pallet positions. The payload of the new craft has increased from 35 150kg on the standard 747 to 53 800kg on the Combi. New lighter and quieter engines have been fitted to the Combi. The engines cost \$2,3-million each, but are more reliable and have improved thrust and fuel burn capabilities. The range of the new aircraft will be increased considerably with the addition of an extra 6 500l fuel tank late in 1982. Improvements to the aircraft's engine data processing system and auto pilot have also been made. The Combi has an on-board printer which will spell out to the pilot when his planes' engines are being overtaxed. Diversions to other airfields will also largely be eliminated with the Combi's triple auto pilot system, which will enable the craft to land in poor weather conditions. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 80 p 2]

**EXILED CHIEF JOINS ANC**--London--On the eve of the referendum in the Ciskei over independence, the Paramount Chief of the Tembus, Sabata Dalindyebo, has announced in Lusaka that he has formed an alliance with the African National Congress. Chief Sabata now lives in exile in Zambia. His alliance with the ANC is seen as an attempt to sway voters to reject independence in favour of an eventual "free, liberated and united South Africa". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## COTTON GROWING HAS POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] COTTON growing must be one of the most thriving activities in Swaziland. According to Mike Clark, Executive Office at the Cotton Board in Manzini, over the last twelve years production of seed cotton has risen from 7610 tons to 22600 tons. The 1967-68 crop was worth E935000, and the 1979-80 crop will fetch E10.9 million.

The number of cotton growers has remained much the same over this time and the vastly improved yields are due to better farming. There is better cultivation of the soil and better planting methods. Also, there have been great strides made in development of improved herbicides and more efficient methods of application. Back in the late 1960's spraying was carried out by relatively simple means. Today, spraying can be done in several ways; aerial, tractor mounted, knapsack and hand held methods are all used.

Cotton spraying these days is a very expensive business. Up until a few years ago farmers assumed that regular spraying was all that was necessary. Today, the Cotton Board advises them to make regular field checks to assess current weed or pest problems and to then spray according to needs. This

keeps costs down and so improves the profit margin. In fact all costing of cotton growing is essential if profits are to be worth while.

The price of cotton has risen from 13.2 cents per kilo for seed cotton in 1968 to 50 cents in 1980, but at the same time, the cost of inputs has risen dramatically.

The Technical Officer at the Cotton Board is Mr. Tom Jele. Mr. Jele worked at the Big Bend Research Centre for several years. He has a Diploma in Agriculture from Lusengo, and, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, did a seven month Cotton Training Course in Israel. Recently, he spent three weeks in Communist China studying textile development. The Board hopes to recruit a second Technical Officer next May.

Mr. Clark would like to see specialist technical officers trained by the Ministry of Agriculture

who would work and live in the main cotton growing areas. They would be responsible for seeing that cotton farmers were kept to date with the latest farming aids and techniques.

At the present time, most cotton in Swaziland is planted under 'dry land' conditions; only a small amount is irrigated. Therefore there is always a risk of drought, which makes it very difficult to predict yields. Under these conditions, the Board expects a minimum crop of 15000 tons and a maximum of 25000 depending on the rainfall. Already, the 1980-81 crop is late. There is a need for good, well distributed rainfall in November, especially in the Low veld.

To increase cotton production in Swaziland to any major extent, more irrigation must be introduced. The Ministry

of Agriculture has been engaged in a water usage inventory and a survey of suitable sites for development of irrigation schemes. The board aims to increase production to 33000 tons of seed cotton by 1985. This would provide raw materials for two ginneries, Cotons and the new gin at Big Bend, as well as the oil seed mill to be included in the Big Bend complex.

THERE is also need for future consideration of a cotton spinning factory, says Mr. Clark, to use Swaziland grown cotton and provide work, as this part of the industry is partially labour intensive.

Swaziland farmers have proved dramatically that they can produce the goods, and they may well provide the foundation for an industry which will create jobs and earn foreign exchange for the Kingdom.

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

**ISRAEL MARKET FOR COAL**--The Director for the Economic Division in the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gad Elran, during his meeting with the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla yesterday proposed that economic cooperation between his country and this Kingdom be increased. Mr. Elran said Israel was ready to buy Swaziland's coal which he stated was suitable for his country's major industries. He said as an experienced agricultural country, Israel was ready to share her skill in this field and to exchange agricultural experts with this country. Prince Mabandla said Swaziland was ready to share Israeli's agricultural skills especially in water conservation, which he stated could be done after a proper resettlement of the people. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Nov 80 p 1]

**SWEDISH PROJECTS**--Two senior officials from the Small Enterprises Development (SEDCO) have returned home from a week long visit to Sweden. The two officials, Mr. Vincent Katwane, SEDCO's Managing Director and Mr. Percy Mngomezulu, the company's legal officer, held talks with representatives of the Swedish International Development Company (SIDA) and F-Idé. The talks, according to Mr. Katwane centred around various projects SIDA financed projects here. These include the Ngwenya Glass Factory a woodwork factory at Hlatikulu, the foundry and the diamond mesh fencing in Manzini as well as the ruler making factory at Pigg's Peak. They also visited a Swedish company that wants to open a wooden shoe factory in Swaziland. The company intends using wood from local eucalyptus tree to make the shoes--clog shoes. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

# DECENTRALIZATION OF ECONOMY URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] **THE economy should now be decentralised through workers' participation, Member of the Central Committee Mrs Chibesa Kankasa has said.**

In her contributions to a one-day seminar attended by Party and Government officials and Zambia Fish and Marketing Union leaders on the control of prices of commodities Mrs Kankasa said workers' participation would result in low production costs and cheaper goods.

If workers were to decide on wage policy, production targets and set a minimum return on investment by the Government under the decentralised system, it was unlikely employees would

demand high wages which would affect prices, she said.

By deciding their own pricing for products, the workers' enterprises would prove their worth as success of their companies would depend on their performance.

"We should consider how centralised control is responsible for the present ills and how best the situation can be remedied through decentralised planning and by encouraging the public sector to plan within this framework."

Mrs Kankasa's recommendations to the preparatory meeting on prices is that more Party women should be employed as price controllers and traders to buy all councils should be compelled to provide scales at markets.

## ACCOUNTS REPORT REVEALS STATE OVERSPENT BY K2 MILLION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE report of the Public Accounts Committee has revealed yet again scandalous anomalies in Government expenditure and has called on the Government to intensify efforts in the training of officers in Government accounting and auditing in order to minimise financial indiscipline.

Moving the motion to have the report adopted, chairman of the committee Mr Francis Nkhoma revealed that the Government unconstitutionally over-spent by over K2 million during the year under review.

The bank account in Bonn, West Germany, was also overdrawn by amounts ranging from K3,695 to K71,627 during the period of September, 1978 to May, 1979 involving interest charges amounting to K1,410.

In February, 1979, the ambassador requested for further overdraft facilities from the mission's bankers contrary to regulations. The contributory factors for the bank overdraft included payments of the amount of K22,000 as staff advances without authority, special imprests totalling K18,575 and a further personal advance of K6,484 to a senior officer. Mr Nkhoma told parliament.

"This is financial indiscipline of the highest order and I personally feel the ambassador should be held wholly liable for any losses arising from the overdraft obtained," he said.

Nyimba MP, Mr Aston Phiri who is also a member of the committee, revealed in his contributions that a Cabinet minister illegally advanced himself K28,000 when he went outside the country.

"I cannot believe that this Government can continue to condone such indiscipline

and prosper," he said.

He added that an individual who was not in the Civil Service but somehow was appointed to the foreign service, also advanced himself K21,000 without authority.

The chairman of the committee also noted that the number of cases involving misuse of Government transport as evidenced by private shopping, illegal carrying of passengers, driving without certificates of competency to drive Government vehicles, personal and domestic delivery of chicken feeds and foodstuffs and delivery of children to and from schools, were rife.

With the current soaring of fuel bills, the misuse of Government transport cannot be allowed to go on unabated. The committee noted with concern that earlier recommendations on the subject have in the main been disregarded," he said.

The Committee has also voiced its concern about the problem of ineffective internal control arrangements prevalent in the Government accounting system and urged the Ministry of Finance to initiate a bill to establish a Zambian body of accountants to rectify the situation.

The committee's report says as a result of the improper functioning of the internal audit section, irregular payments of salary advances and car loans involving senior officers in the Ministry of Finance could not be detected.

• The report was however adopted after a heated debate by several MPs on glaring financial irregularities while the front benches strongly defended Government handling of the country's expenditure.

## SOVIETS TO PROSPECT FOR OIL, OTHER MINERALS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE Soviet Union will soon start prospecting for oil, diamond, tin and other minerals in Eastern and Southern provinces. It was revealed in Lusaka yesterday.**

This came to light when a Soviet trade delegation, which includes experts in geology, called on President Kaunda at State House.

Leader of the delegation, Mr Karl Gorev, who is that country's economic counsellor at the embassy, told the President that besides developing the agricultural industry, the experts would also prospect for minerals.

Mr Gorev said his delegation had successful talks with Zambian government officials on the establishment of a trade training centre of common crafts and medical school to train medium level medical personnel.

It was also agreed that the Soviet Union should provide specialists to work as consultants in Zambian ministries.

At the moment, there are 85 Soviet experts running diesel power stations, 50 operating drilling rigs and 138 servicing Soviet-made dump trucks.

Drilling operations in areas found to contain deposits of uranium in the Southern and North-Western provinces are currently underway.

An Italian firm, Agip SPA, which is carrying out the operations, has signed an agreement with the Government to develop a uranium industry in the country.

And last week, President Kaunda told a rally in Lusaka's Mtendere township that several mines would soon be opened within the next four years with the help of other countries in a bid to reduce the nation's dependence on copper.

He said the Government was holding discussions with friendly nations interested in helping Zambia exploit her natural resources like uranium, emeralds and other minerals.

Mr Gorev also told the President yesterday that the Soviet Union was now considering setting up State farms so that it could participate fully in the country's agricultural sector.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia had great potential in agriculture but as a developing country which had devoted her energies on war against racism, she needed assistance.

"We have now turned our attention from the fight against colonialism and apartheid to poverty and its off-shoots of hunger, disease and exploitation of man by man.

Your country has for a long time helped in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and apartheid. You must now help in our fight against poverty," he told the Russian experts.

He said Russia had always been an ally of Zambia in the fight against colonialism and should now be an ally in the development of agriculture.

The war against poverty and its off-shoots of hunger, disease, corruption and crime would remain a relentless one until it was successfully executed, the President said.

He added that Zambia had launched the war against poverty with the same vigour she used to fight imperialism and colonialism.

Earlier, Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasili Solodovnikov, said the arrival of the trade delegation was a landmark in the country's development.

He pledged his country's desire to help Zambia develop her agricultural industry, adding that relations between the two nations had always been cordial.

Present at the talks at State House were Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Grey Zulu, member of the Central Committee Mr Kapasa Makasa, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa and permanent secretary for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

## RAILWAY UNFOLDS IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA** Railways yesterday unfolded its K144 million master plan to improve the system to meet the expected growth in traffic up to 1986.

Railways corporate planning officer, Mr David Musona, told a Computer Society of Zambia seminar in Kabwe after the weekend that the five-year plan from 1979 to 1983 would avoid a deterioration in the operations of the system and reduce its transport capacity.

The plan would help Zambia Railways modernise its fleet of rolling stock and increase its utilisation to make its capacity effective to handle the expected growth in traffic.

The plan also provided for renewing the 112 km of track, extending and improving crossing loops, renewing the centralised train control and improving the telecommunication system.

Other activities within the plan include:

- Buying ten locomotives and 985 wagons, providing for spare parts for both locomotives and rolling stock
- Improving maintenance and handling facilities.
- Staff housing
- Data processing facilities and advisory services at senior and middle management levels and training at all levels to reduce and ultimately eliminate the system's dependence on expatriate managerial and technical personnel.

## Running

Mr Musona told the seminar organised by Zambia Railways that at the moment, the railways was running an average of 61 freight and four passenger trains a day. In addition, it was handling one billion tonnes-km and 280 million passenger-km on average a year.

"We have projected annual freight traffic growth of two per cent and passenger traffic growth of four per cent up to the year 1989," he said, adding that the railway's requirement for equipment and facilities depended on these forecasts.

Railways acting general manager, Mr Richard Veenis, who opened the seminar at Zambia Railways training centre, announced that one of the ten locomotives ordered from Europe had already arrived and another one was at Dar es Salaam, awaiting delivery.

Mr Veenis said Zambia Railways had entered into a training programme with the World Bank for its managers. Already, some of them were being trained in Canada and Britain.

The aim was to remove deficiencies from the system caused by lack of training among its senior and middle management staff.

Mr Veenis conceded that this problem was not only peculiar to Zambia but it was common to other developing countries.

He told the seminar it was not possible for the system to be electrified at the moment because this involved a "huge investment."

"We need something between K300 million and K400 million. It will not be plain sailing," he said.

Mr Veenis said even if the money was available, it would still take about five years to complete the programme.

At present feasibility studies were continuing to ascertain the viability of the venture and if proved successful, it would then be included in the 1984 development plan.

## SALARY 'BONANZA' FOR CIVIL SERVANTS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 4

[From the "Focus" column]

[Text] THERE have been different reactions to the recently announced "salary bonanza" for public servants in Zambia.

Some public servants are quite happy with the salary increments and conditions of service while others feel that these are not substantial enough to make any major changes to the living standards of most low and middle level workers in the public service.

One should therefore expect continued debate on this issue and in particular the effect of these increments on the cost of living in the country.

However, one debate that is most essential now, with regards to our public service, is the whole question of what is wrong with it.

This is an important debate because as far as things are going in our public service at the moment, no amount of salary boost and improved conditions of service can ever change the poor performance of the personnel currently manning it.

This is a controversial debate but, as it takes all the guts to initiate it, it will also need all the guts for those concerned to accept some of these statements as part of a health programme of brain storming by all the people.

Things are so bad in our public service that to conti-

nue to hide our defects and problems for fear of projecting a bad national image to the rest of the world can only lead to an irreparable damage to and the collapse of our public service.

Time has come for what the Party and its Government have called "constructive criticism" because to shun this criticism or to treat it as unwarranted theorisation could be a major mistake.

It is unfortunate that the commission that came up with such comprehensive recommendations in such a short time did not see it fit to recognise the serious human factor in our public service which cannot be corrected by raising the salaries and improving the conditions of service of all public servants.

Members of the commission being public servants and indeed serious victims of this human factor could not be expected to examine this factor which is responsible for the current performance disaster in public service.

Neither could they be expected to be frank about the deteriorating standards of our public service because if they had done so, they would have implied that the government was not need any salary raise or improved conditions of service until he

can change his extremely poor attitude to work.

We would like to initiate this debate by saying that the millions of Kwacha to be spent by Government in improving the salaries and conditions of service of public servants are a waste of essential funds as long as our public service remains what it is now.

What the commission should have recommended is that this money is given as a form of compensation to a large segment of the top and middle level "dead wood" personnel in the public service, which should have been retired a long time ago.

There are many "dead wood" officers who should have been retired but who seem to have mastered an art of putting themselves in irreplaceable positions and who we determined to see that nothing progressive takes place in their ministries.

They are there mainly to earn a salary and to enable their favourite "colleagues" to acquire lucrative posts in the public service.

They spend all their time in the public service plotting how to remain in their positions and how to influence change towards their real interest.

That interest is that no one should find anything wrong

in what they do or say and that it is better not to handle anything that is controversial or revolutionary in nature.

They have mastered the public service Bible (General Orders) well to defend their interests and to see that things which require bothersome action

are delayed or mislaid so that eventually they will not be forced into implementing them.

It is unfortunate that the old guards schooled in a fairly reasonable system of public administration have turned it into a weapon to be used against any efforts to discipline them or their "favourite" junior officers.

And because of the absence of a "dismissing" mechanism we have now an over-staffed and extremely indisciplined public service where more people are hired and very few are "fired" but many are transferred from one ministry to another to commit the same offences.

The "dead wood" that cannot be burnt has also now specialised in frustrating young graduates from the university and colleges.

Young and professionally trained revolutionary cadres have to flee public service because life is made so unbearable for them, especially if they want to do what they were hired for.

So much time is spent by the middle level administrative personnel in public service filling confidential files of young and challenging cadres with "confidential lies" which are often taken as gospel truth.

If the cadres are determined to face these challenges they have banished themselves to a permanent "promotionless exile".

So there is no better way of killing corruption, indiscipline, laziness and "tribalism" that avoids the

purge of the entire public service.

A purge is unpleasant. Whoever introduces it must be prepared to be called all sorts of names.

No one would therefore expect the commission to have had the guts to suggest the "purge" of the public service as a prerequisite to salary raises and improved conditions of service.

To revitalise our public service therefore, the following things could be done easily:

● Cut down on the number of administrative "passengers" on the top level so

that the money saved can be used to employ middle level and well trained cadres capable of doing something.

● Revise the whole system of promotion where people who are tired and completely useless end up acquiring other posts.

● Purge the service commissions themselves because at the moment they are manned by the type of people who believe that "old guards" must be rewarded by promotion even if they have lost touch with time and demands of today's Zambia.

● Burn the "General Orders" and come up with a Zambian one. The General Orders are still British oriented.

● Redefine the duties of everyone in public service from the permanent secretary to a sweeper. Such definition must state the position and expected output of each worker.

● Cut down on the tasks which the permanent secretaries must do and the number of decisions they must make as individuals.

● Abolish the personnel division and let every ministry develop its own personnel managers or experts.

At the moment the personnel division is a major cause of delays in dealing with disciplinary cases and promotions thereby frustrating the workers.

● Establish a system of evaluating the performance of every department in each ministry rather than wait for fictitious annual reports which are often two or more years late.

● Introduce foremen who must make sure that every public servant is in the office by 08.00 hours and get out of the office at 17.00 hours.

● Introduce a system of dismissing people (even a ruthless one is welcome for a change).

The truth is the people who man ministries are responsible for the country's under-development and destruction of the little money voted for genuine development.

Why raise the salary of people who do not realise that the cost of living can only be lowered by commitment to hardwork and not misuse of government funds?

That is the question that should have been answered before introducing the "salary bonanza".

As it stands the "salary bonanza" is a sheer waste of valuable funds.

## KITWE ZIT CLOSES, STUDENTS SENT HOME

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] **THE Zambia Institute of Technology in Kitwe has been closed indefinitely and students have been sent home.**

The closure was announced in a circular from the principal, Mr Allister Corbett, to students yesterday.

But the suspension of classes did not affect University of Zambia students who share facilities with ZIT at the Riverside campus.

According to the circular of November 29 and signed by Mr Corbett the decision to shut the institute had been prompted by the two-day boycott of classes by students last week, in protest against the expulsion of four pregnant students.

Mr Corbett says recent events under the leadership of the students union executive committee had led to a complete breakdown of the norms of discipline and respect by the student body for the lawfully constituted authority of ZIT.

But the students, who called off the boycott on Monday, were taken by surprise yesterday when they discovered the campus was surrounded by police.

They were later told the institute had been closed and

were ordered to board buses under police supervision to Kitwe main bus station for those going to Luapula, Northern and North-Western provinces.

\* Those destined for the Southern, Central, Eastern and Lusaka provinces were driven to Masala main bus station in Ndola.

— But because the campus was prematurely shut most of the students were stranded at the stations as they were not given any allowances.

Later a group of students led by ZITSU president, Mr Chibano Kaswaya, marched to Kitwe boma to ask for transport assistance from the governor, Mr Joseph Musonda.

The governor told the students his office could not provide transport because the issue involved ZIT authorities.

Later, Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, arranged for five buses to take back to Kitwe about 300 students who were dumped in Ndola after the college had been closed.

Mr Soko took the action after the students, who gathered at his office, complained that ZIT authorities took them to bus and railway stations without transport money.

## Committed

Mr Soko sympathised with the students about half of them girls, saying they had been treated unfairly contrary to the philosophy of Humanism no matter what offence they had committed.

An official from the Ministry of Education in Lusaka promised Mr Soko that he would go today to Kitwe to issue travel warrants to the students.

The campus was scheduled to have closed officially on December 23 to allow secretarial and business studies students to write their final examinations.

## FORMER BANK OFFICIAL BLOCKED MASS NATIONALIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] FORMER Bank of Zambia governor, Dr Justin Zulu halted mass nationalisation of the economy during his leadership because he was concerned about the excessive capital outflow which would have followed such arrangements.

Speaking in an interview in the latest journal of the bank *Zambank* Dr Zulu, who was governor from 1967 to 1970, said during his time there was a strong feeling in political circles to nationalise all commercial banks and have massive State participation in commercial and industrial enterprises.

"I did not subscribe to these ideas," said Dr Zulu, who has just returned from a ten-year stint with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, United States as director in the African department.

On IMF discussions with the Government on a second stabilisation programme, Dr Zulu said the new programme would not be a "holding action" like the one just completed, but would aim at raising the growth rate.

Another priority of the new programme is the reduction of the foreign payments arrears which now stand at K.350 million.

An IMF team arrived in the country last week for discussions with Government on another programme.

His remedy for the Zambian economy is to raise production and employment, — which could be achieved in two years — by stopping new or complex projects and utilising the limited foreign exchange to bring in raw materials, equipment and technical services.

Dr Zulu said a growth of three per cent could be achieved by reducing administrative costs in Government, parastatal and private sector. "There are too many unproductive people in these sectors," he added.

Dr Zulu dismissed reports that IMF economic stabilisation programmes were only geared at prescribing devaluation in the Third World.

"I wish to emphasise that the role the IMF can play in moderating current economic difficulties is limited. Like in other spheres of human endeavour, the authorities in each country are best placed to analyse their situations and design the best measures to resolve them," he said.

## KAUNDA ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REVOLUTIONIZE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] **ZAMBIA is to have a ready supply of agricultural inputs. And President Kaunda yesterday announced plans to revolutionise the country's irrigation system.**

Speaking to a high-powered European Economic Community (EEC) delegation before lunch at State House, Dr Kaunda said the Government was to exploit Zambia's abundant water resources for irrigation purposes.

He said the Government was studying the possibility of making use of the country's unlimited water potential to improve agriculture.

This was in view of the lesson the country had learnt following successive droughts in the past two years which resulted in the importation of maize.

"We have good rivers most of which flow all the year round as well as good inland lakes which we would like to exploit in the field of irrigation so that we can be able to feed our people," Dr Kaunda said.

The EEC delegation also heard that the Government has taken measures to ensure that agricultural inputs to farmers were always available and curb produce losses because of poor storage facilities.

Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr Justin Mukando, commended the EEC for providing K2.5 million for the construction of 11 multi-purpose agricultural stores in various parts of the country.

He was opening the K176,000 Namboard multi-purpose agricultural store complex at Chongwe yesterday.

And Namboard operations manager, Mr John Nvirenda, disclosed that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was providing about K39 million to build additional 64 agricultural stores throughout the country.

He said the deal was a result of gruelling five-year negotiations between the Government and CIDA. Work on the project would begin early next year.

Mr Mukando said the EEC programme was to support the drive for increased agricultural production through the "timely availability" of inputs, especially fertiliser, by providing adequate storage facilities and to reduce losses arising from undue spoilage and handling.

The EEC storage sheds would handle 20,000 tonnes of farm inputs and crops. Seventeen staff houses are to be built at Mumbwa, Musofu, Mulilima, Kakwelesa, Liteta, Mwachinsompola, Muchenje, Shibuyunji, Kaoma, Namwala and Chongwe.

The minister said that through Namboard engineering department, the company

had saved K150,000 for the project consultancy and drawings which started in May this year.

During their State House meeting, Dr Kaunda informed the delegation that Zambia would need capital and know-how to carry out the proposed irrigation project. In addition, there was need for a political will on Zambia's part as well as on the part of those coming to help.

He informed them about the country's three-pronged approach to agriculture — lima programme, the commercial sector and the Government-sponsored operation food programme.

As regards the operation food programme, a number of countries were coming to help Zambia carry it out and the country was looking forward to the EEC participation alongside these other countries.

"We would also like to establish many more projects, apart from those you are already engaged in, with your assistance," the President said.

He said their visit came at an important time when the country was trying to lay more emphasis on economic development rather than preoccupy itself with politics.

In reply, leader of the delegation Mr Jorgen Abrahamsen said the delegation was impressed with the

immensity of the country and that during its stay, it had covered long distances to visit various projects.

During their tour, the delegation saw the source of Zambia's problems and appreciated the manner in which the Government was trying to overcome them.

Mr. Abrahamson said the EEC was ready to help Zambia in her new efforts to improve the economy and that the organisation was looking forward to coordinating this programme under the new Lomé convention.

"I hope our visit will enhance cooperation between us," he said.

CSO: 4420

## ZCTU OFFICIAL CAUTIONS LABOR TO PREPARE FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa has put the labour movement on the alert, saying it should prepare for any 'eventuality'.

He told a seminar of union leaders at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe yesterday that the labour movement had reached a crucial period in its history.

Mr Sampa was closing the seminar for national trustees and financial secretaries of ZCTU affiliated unions.

He attacked "evil forces" which he said were trying to divide the labour movement, "using disgruntled functionaries among us."

"They want to alienate the worker from his leaders. One way they are trying to do this is by trying to create an impression that union funds and property are not properly looked after," he said.

### Opportunists

In trade union leadership, there was no room for opportunists, Mr Sampa said. "During the difficult times in the early days, we spent months without pay. We organised on foot. This was all for the love of the downtrodden and oppressed worker. That should still be your motto today."

Mr Sampa added: "My fellow leaders, we have reached a crucial period in the history of the labour

movement. As citizens of this Republic, we are asked to participate fully in all matters that affect us as workers.

"Now, because we actively respond to this call, there is a threat to withdraw certain legal provisions in labour laws favourable to the smooth operations of our trade unions.

"It is reasonable to advise that whatever little money that comes into your coffers must be well invested for the future and the well-being of our members. We must be wide awake for any eventuality. It is not an easy task."

Mr Sampa, who did not make any references to any particular individual or incident, told the seminar participants that for them to be successful leaders, they should love their fellow men.

About two months ago, ZCTU, chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba threatened to "press the button" for a general strike before the end of the year if workers' demands were not met by the Government.

Mr Sampa spoke strongly about the need for financial discipline in the unions.

He said members' contributions should be respected and constitutionally spent. Each union has a provision for every fully paid member to have

access to union books to avoid suspicions.

"I appeal to you to remain united, for only through unity can we achieve our goals," he said.

## MINERS BENEFIT AS MP'S AMEND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION BILL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **BACKBENCHERS** scored a major victory for miners yesterday when they forced amendments to Clause Five of the Local Government Administration Bill.

Miners would continue enjoying their present benefits.

Debate dragged on during committee stage of the Bill over Clause Nine which deals with elections in the new system and the post of chairman of a district council for which the governor has been proposed.

Before the House broke up for tea, the debate began with strong opposition from some MPs against allowing the clause to go through unamended. But after break some backbenchers spoke in favour of the clause.

The amendments to Clause Five were proposed by Mr Luvu Mulimba (Petauke), Luwingu West Mr John Chalwe, Nkana MP Mr Augustine Nkumbula, Kawambwa MP Mr Titus Mukupo, and several others.

Opposing the amendments, Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chusla said it appeared that these were by-laws and regulations published from time to time by any local authority through statutory instruments and could not form part of the Bill.

"It would not be proper to insert in this piece of legislation. These are amendments which are subject of a declaration

by a person administering the Act through a statutory instrument. The amendments are therefore rejected," he said.

Mr Mulimba said the amendments would retain provisions of the Mine Township Act which enables employers to provide services aimed at improving their employees' efficiency and output and thus contribute to the economy of the country.

"This is a subject for proper inclusion in this Bill because we would like to continue enjoying the harmony in the nation. Our economy is dependent on copper and if we do not do anything for the sake of showing our power then we are misleading ourselves,"

he said.

He was supported by Livingstone MP Mr Sebastian Kapulu, Sesheke MP Mr Yusuku Mukelabai, and Mr Nathan Sialwa (Kalamo) who said they wanted to ensure that the legislation was enshrined in the law instead of leaving it out for consideration at the whims of a minister.

Prime Minister Liule said the House must follow the legal advice over the Bill.

"It is my conviction that

even if these amendments are left out, the ideas will be taken care of. We have to maintain certain standards of legislation because once passed, this Bill will not be circulated in Zambia but abroad too."

He said the changes could be easily covered through subsidiary legislation, adding that the Government was not defending the Bill, and the clause in particular, for the sake of being mischievous.

### Perpetually

He asked MPs how they could talk about the economy when they had perpetually been in the employment of the Government.

It was then that Deputy Speaker Mr Raphael Chota, asked the House to vote. Those in favour of the amendments won.

Appealing to the House to leave Clause Nine as it was Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Joshua Lumina said there would be disorganisation in the country if members of UNIP did not respect the constitution.

Minister of Lands and Natural Resources Mr Clement Mwanamshiku said the clause was the Bill and once tampered with, there would be instability in the

nation. "We all know the importance of elections in a democracy but this clause is the basis of stability," he added.

**Mr Daniel Mumbombwe** (Choma) who supported the Bill said Parliament had closed its "eyes and ears" to support the Bill which created the post of Secretary of State for Defence and Security, and urged MPs to do the same now.

Other MPs said the changing of the constitution was the Party's responsibility and the Party could amend it when it felt necessary.

CSO: 4420

## OATUU PROBES UNION RIFT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] THE Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) has called on leaders in the labour movement and those in the Party and its Government to exercise restraint for the sake of harmony.

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by the organisation's secretary-general Mr James Dennis Akumu who came to Zambia for an on-the-spot check on the rift between the Party and its Government and the labour movement.

He said following reports on souring relations between the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Government and the subsequent seizure of passports of leading trade unionists, he had decided to come and find out what was happening.

"But I am glad to say that now there is genuine intention by the two sides to forget the past and begin afresh," Mr Akumu said at a Press conference.

He said what might have contributed to the misunderstanding was the concern by either side about public utterances.

Mr Akumu said he was not in a position to speak about the security of Zambia, but his organisation could not believe that the ZCTU could

have associated itself with people who wanted to destabilise the country.

"What can the ZCTU achieve by destabilising this nation?" he asked. He said by tradition his organisation and labour movements throughout the world were against non-elective governments.

"We cannot have anybody waking up one morning to declare he is a leader", he said.

Anybody who tried to destabilise the Government was an enemy of Africa because Zambia was the "Frontline of Frontline states" which waged a protracted war against oppression in Southern Africa.

The OATUU did not think Zambian authorities were bent on suppressing trade unionism.

He urged the ZCTU to continue being a loyal pressure group to fight the emergence of corruption, nepotism and other social evils common in developing countries.

## MUZ SEEKS UNITY, DEBATES SACKINGS

## Divisive Forces Scored

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] **THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia** chairman, Mr David Mwila, has called on all members to remain united in view of the sour relations between the union and the Party and its Government.

In a statement released in Kitwe, yesterday Mr Mwila said the forces of "divide-and-rule" were at work to try and sow seeds of hate among members.

Mr Mwila wondered who the patriots were if the efforts MUZ had made to ensure peace and discipline among its members were not appreciated as being patriotic.

Union leaders were now living in fear since even the news media was completely controlled by those in the corridors of power, he claimed.

"We have been called names but the people of Zambia know who is telling the truth. It is very unfortunate that in this country this is the price organisations, their leaders and individuals have to pay for patriotism," the MUZ chief said.

Meanwhile, Mutondo branch of MUZ at the centralised services division of NCCM has called for the amendment of section 72 of the Industrial Relations Act to make works councils more effective.

Branch secretary, Mr Charles Nkwana, said yesterday in its present form the section was allegedly powerless on matters relating to management decisions as it only covered certain fields and was not absolute.

## Council Meets in Kitwe

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia supreme council met the whole morning in Kitwe yesterday to discuss the UNIP National Council resolution which ordered it to re-instate 16 shop stewards sacked for taking part in the recent Party elections.

The meeting was chaired by MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila. It was to report its decision to the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko.

MUZ is opposed to the

introduction of the decentralised local government system. At its bi-annual conference in Livingstone recently it resolved to sack any union official who contested the Party elections in preparation of the new system.

Last week the MUZ executive was summoned by Mr Soko to discuss the strained relations between the Party and the union over the sacking of the shop stewards.

The shop stewards were fired at Chingola, Chililabombwe and Rokana in Kitwe.

## Talks Deadlocked

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] A SECOND meeting between Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, and a delegation of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia executive officials yesterday failed to reach a decision on whether to re-instate the 16 sacked shop stewards.

Mr Soko said after the meeting he would have to report to President Kaunda on the deliberations of the meetings he had convened with MUZ so far while union chairman, Mr David Mwila, said he would call an emergency meeting of his supreme council.

"I am very hopeful and confident that an amicable solution will be found because I have been assured there are no ill feelings between MUZ and the Party or the stewards," Mr Soko said.

He added that MUZ could not say yes or no to the Party demand and the issue was being considered on merit.

Briefing reporters in the presence of the MUZ delegation in the conference hall at the end of the two-and-a-half-hour meeting, Mr Soko said: "The question of confrontation is completely out. The delay in reaching a solution should not bring any apprehensions, but I will report to the President."

The recent UNIP National Council meeting in Lusaka resolved that MUZ should immediately re-instate the sacked officials and, ten days ago, Mr Soko summoned the union executive officials, led by the deputy chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba, for a special meeting with him.

At that meeting, the MUZ leaders asked for time to meet and later a meeting of the supreme council of the union ended in deadlock on the Party's demand to have the stewards re-instated.

At yesterday's meeting, the MUZ delegation asked for more time to call up another meeting of the supreme council to consider new facts brought in by the Party.

Mr Soko said he was happy with the way the executive

officials put forward their case at the meeting and it was only fair that they should be given time to deliberate among themselves in their supreme council.

There were a number of features which had come up and these had not been known to the MUZ supreme council when it last met, but Mr Soko emphasised there were no areas of disagreement in the discussions.

## 'LIMA PROGRAM' MOTIVATION FOUND LACKING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE rains are now with us in earnest. In the face of a world food crisis, this should be a most welcome booster to our "lima" programme. It is a time when farmers are very busy.

We are told that Zambia is capable of feeding 150 million people. The guidelines for doing just that are through the "lima" and "operation food production" programmes.

Given the proper motivation and incentive, the people of Zambia will respond with massive enthusiasm to these programmes.

The measures announced by the Government yesterday to ensure that agricultural inputs are available to farmers and that facilities for grain storage are going to be increased are the incentives that should spur Zambians to greater efforts in food production.

Be that as it may, but are we going about motivating the people for

"lima" in the right way?

It is easy to make people deaf by just repeatedly telling them to do something without telling them how. Zambia's dilemma seems to be how to translate policy into immediate action.

Take the "lima" programme for example. Its need is too obvious for anyone to deny. But it is flogging a dead horse to urge people in Ndola's Chipulukusu or Lusaka's Mtendere to "lima".

That is missing the target. Much as they would like to do so, they just do not have the land on which to "lima". The target people who need to be cajoled, persuaded and encouraged to "lima" are the numerous smallholders dotted all over Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

But again there is one hitch here. That is that most of the smallholders are defined as leaders in one way or another, and as such, are

inhibited by the requirements of the Leadership Code.

They dare not be seen to amass wealth through "lima's" lest they contravene the provisions of the Leadership Code. So we suggest that in order for the numerous smallholders who are leaders to fully participate in "lima", they should be exempted from the Leadership Code.

We further suggest that the curfew should be lifted now. It may not be realised that it is inhibiting the success of "lima" at this point in time.

Farmers in the affected areas are expected to be up early and be in their fields well before 05.00 hours. Dawn these days is very clear and farmers like to put in a lot of work then.

Besides the curfew reduces their working day. They have to get out of the fields well before 16.00 hours to beat the curfew.

The man hours thus lost are in fact retarding the "lima" programme. If the curfew has not served its purpose yet, at least it should be lifted to allow farmers in the affected areas to go on with "lima"

CSO: 4420

## EEC TEAM HAILS FOOD DRIVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] THE European Economic Community Development Fund committee which left the country yesterday has praised Zambia for her interest in developing agriculture.

The team which was in the country for five days held talks with President Kaunda and senior Government officials.

Speaking at a brief Press conference before departure, the spokesman of the committee said they had agreed with what Dr Kaunda said in singling out agriculture as a top priority.

He explained that the team came to Zambia basically to have an on-the-spot check on economic problems so that the EEC could provide proper advice to the Government.

The committee which has already been to Tanzania, visited a number of development projects in the country.

These included Mpongwe wheat project the open pit mine at Chingola, Chambeshi cobalt plant, site and service scheme in Mazabuka, Batoka dairy scheme, Palabana dairy and Chongwe storage facilities.

Yesterday morning the team held discussions with Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa and permanent secretary of the National commission for deve-

lopment planning Dr Leonard Chivuno.

The team noted that Zambia had vast potential for achieving self-sufficiency in food requirements and realise a surplus for export.

Earlier Dr Kaunda told the team at a luncheon he organised for them at State House that plans were under way to revolutionise the country's irrigation system.

He said that the Government was studying the possibility of making use of the country's unlimited water potential to improve agriculture.

Meanwhile Zana reports: The Zambian economy has shown a modest improvement during the first quarter of this year, a Bank of Zambia quarterly *Financial and Statistical Review* has said.

According to the report, the first quarter was characterised by satisfactory outturn in the country's balance of payments and the Government budget and a further reduction in the level of payments deficit.

This improvement, the report added was accounted for by high foreign exchange inflows from exports and increased revenue receipts.

## MARKETING OFFICIAL ON FAILURE OF CO-OPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] LACK of effective information and organisation has led to the failure of the cooperative movement in Zambia, director of Marketing and Cooperatives Mr Imol Mughandila, has said.

Addressing a cooperative seminar at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe on "public relations and propaganda" on Tuesday, Mr Mughandila blamed the crisis of expectation among those charged with running cooperatives for their failure.

"Cooperative members thought of getting rich quickly without looking at the process in which wealth came about. Lack of preparation was another factor," he said.

Mr Mughandila noted that a number of cooperative members had resorted to self-service and cared little about consolidating their organisation.

He urged seminar participants to be courageous and rededicate themselves to the reorganisation of the ailing cooperative movement in the country.

The mass media should play a leading role in improving the image of the cooperative movement by visiting successful societies and exposing those doing badly.

### Downfall

"If your propaganda and promotion is not well done, just call it off because the absence of this has led to the

downfall of the cooperative movement in Zambia," he said.

Mr Mughandila said the setting up of stronger and productive cooperatives depended on good preparation and the pre-education of members.

"It also means less drink and more reading. There are no shortcuts," he added.

He disclosed that from 1964 to 1969, there were 1,121 cooperative societies and this contributed "greatly towards the bad name of the cooperative movement in Zambia."

The number had been reduced to 821 by last year which had been absorbed into 50 rural reconstruction centres.

"We have as yet to assess the success or failures of these new types of cooperative societies as our field officers are continuing to educate the settlers at these centres," he said.

To have well trained, educated and prepared cooperators in his department, Mr Mughandila said there should be reasonable conditions of service with remunerations similar to those in parastatal organisations and the private sector.

# AFC LOANS TO FARMERS INCREASED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] THE Agricultural Finance Company has increased farmers' loans from K40 million in the 1979/80 season to K50 million for the 1980/81 season.

And the Cattle Financing Company has increased the allocation for cattle rearing loans from K500.000 in the 1979/80 season to K1 million for the next season.

Prime Minister Lisulo announced this in Parliament yesterday when he answered a question from Liuwa MP Mr Namushi Namuchana.

Mr Namuchana wanted to know what measures the Party and its Government had taken to induce people to go back to the land and how many leaders had answered the call.

The Prime Minister said the Party and its Government was doing all it could to give as many incentives to farmers because of the importance of agriculture.

He said the increase in the amount of money for agricultural loans and the incentives to farmers in form of reduced prices for inputs and increased producer prices were testimony of the desire to improve agricultural production in Zambia.

He said cattle farming had been extended to areas where cattle rearing was unheard of.

Efforts were being made to improve facilities such as dips in areas with cattle rearing potential.

He said financial institutions such as the Development Bank of Zambia and the Zambia State Insurance Corporation as well as private banks were being encouraged to provide lending facilities to farmers and that the response was favourable.

## Streamline

"The Party and its Government is now considering plans to streamline marketing of produce, the planned takeover of Namboard by cooperatives is a step in this direction," the Prime Minister said.

## BRIEFS

TRUCKERS' RATES HIKED--The Government has increased haulage rates for contractors transporting agricultural produce by more than 30 per cent. The increase affects transporters having contracts with Namboard and the Lint Company. Truckers Association of Zambia secretary, Mr Jack Stuart, said this in Kitwe yesterday after a meeting of the association and described the rise as "significant." Mr Stuart said the increase was in the light of the Government's realisation of the high costs truckers had to meet in maintaining their fleets. He said: "The Government has increased the rates by 30 per cent. This, we think, is because it realises the high costs of consumer goods such as fuel which has gone up tremendously in the past four or so years." If the truckers had to continue running their fleets and be fully involved in the agricultural programmes, the rates should be reviewed once in a while, he said. "We regard the increase as one of the most significant ever. This will give encouragement to truckers as they will be able to maintain their fleets regardless of the increases in fuels and other requirements," Mr Stuart said. The association wanted to organise truckers so that there was uniformity on rates which now differed from one contractor to another. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Dec 80 p 1]

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